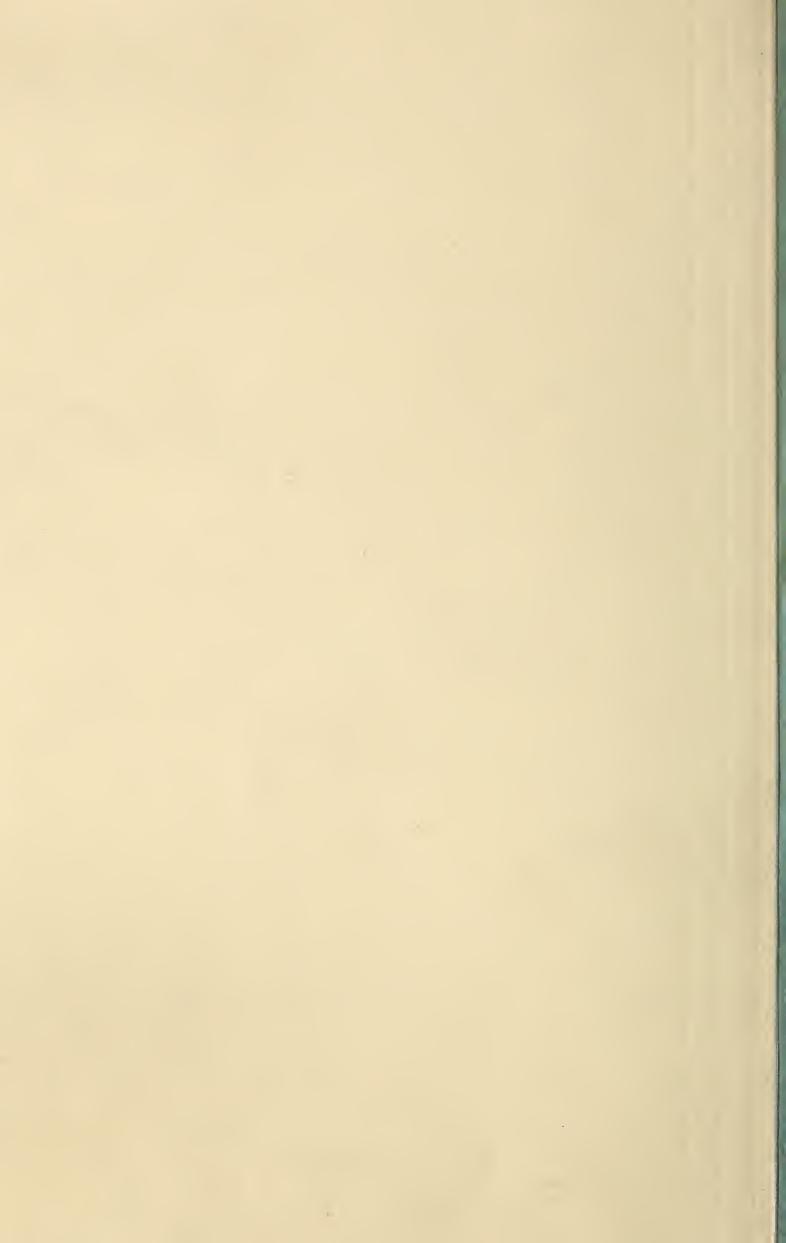
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VOL. XIII.

APRIL, 1876.

NO. 4.

THE

MARYLAND FARMER:

A

MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.

S. SANDS MILLS and D. S. CURTISS, Conducting Editors.

W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor.

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BALTIMORE, APRIL,

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BORROWING FARM TOOLS.

There are many cases in which it is pleasant to be accommodating and lend farm tools, and equally justifiable and honorable to borrow them. As a general thing, however, every farmer ought to own and have every tool needed to do the work on the farm; that is, all the usual tools required in ordinary farming, and every fair and judicious farmer will have such and take care of them, too-keeping them in proper place and condition, so that they will always be handy and ready for use when wanted-readily found, in proper place, without loss of time in hunting them up. To such a farmer, it is justly vexatious and annoying to find that his tools are away, among his neighbors, he knows not where, just when he most wants them, having been obligingly lent to a neighbor, at a time when not needed by himself, under the promise that they would surely be returned very soon; but the promise was neglected, with no regard, apparently, very often, for honor in promise, or the wants and convenience of the owners.

In such cases, it would almost seem that a man is not entitled to the ordinary privileges of a neighbor to be accommodated with the loan of needed tools. Where people are prompt and conscientious to return borrowed tools, there is a pleasure in accommodating them with the loan of tools.

But when they recklessly borrow and heedlessly keep them so long that the owner and his family almost forget where they are, it really becomes a criminal act.

There are some tools of a character that one farmer scarcely ever needs—perhaps hardly once a year-that another has need of often, so as to make it pay to buy and own them; in such instances, a farmer is justified in borrowing, but he should be scrupulously careful to return them at once, and not subject the owners to the trouble and loss of running over the neighborhood to find them. And it is very annoying to an orderly and prompt man to be obliged to run after his lent-out tools. We them home, and shortly after came to borrow a

hope there are none of these loose farmers among the patrons of the MARYLAND FARMER.

Tom Brown was about the thriftiest farmer in the neighborhood, and generally had every thing in apple-pie order-bought the tools he needed and kept in good condition for use; in fact, he had several of every sort needed on the place, so that he could have one or two loaned out most of the time, for he was a kind-hearted, neighborly man; besides, he found it cheaper, by saving time, to have an extra implement to use, than losing time in running around to hunt up such as were loaned; but he had a neighbor of a very different characacter, Joe Sikesey by name, who was always borrowing and never buying.

Tom bought a new and improved cutting box; Joe had borrowed, and for a long time kept the old one; but one day, being at neighbor Brown's, and seeing how nicely the new one worked, soon brought home the old one he had kept for months. in order that he might borrow the new one. In a few days he came to borrow the cutting box, "just for a short time."

"Yes, he could have it," said Tom, and he sent his man to the tool house to deliver it to Sikesey, with quiet instructions to give him the old one again; but Sikesey was disappointed, and took in dudgeon that he couldn't have the new one, and so would not take the other; and thus Brown got rid of one nuisance, and used the old one part of the time, when not in a great hurry, to save the new one.

He had two good hand saws, generally nicely hung up in the tool house; but one day he was in a hurry to saw up a few pieces of scantling, but upon going for them found they were gone, and had to do his work with a wood-saw. He went to town, in a day or two, and bought a new, patent tooth saw, that ripped the timber very easily.

Joe was not long in finding it out, and having gotten over his pouting about the old cutting box. had borrowed the old hand saws, now brought saw again, when neighbor Brown very cheerfully offered to lend him the old saw again, or he could have the buck saw; but by this time he took the hint, went off pouting, and turned his respects toward some other neighbor whom he might annoy.

In this way he would borrow chisels and augurs, and every thing else by which he could bore those who were kind enough to indulge him. Probably our readers can call to mind a Sikesey in every neighborhood; they never pay for newspapers; we have recently heard of one, and our subscribers, who are troubled with them, will do well to loan them this paper, with a big mark around this article, and we will send them another clean copy in the place of the defaced, marked one, if they will inform us of the fact; we hope it may prove good medicine to cure their loathsome disease. To be neighborly is noble and pleasant, but to abuse it is contemptible and criminal.

Another time we may tell the story of a man who kept a mule to lend the Sikeseys of the town.

Wood Ashes and Grain.

Below is a short article we find floating among the papers, without credit, which is one of the truest and most useful we have seen in many a day, and we copy it for the benefit of the many readers of the MARYLAND FARMER, with the added remark, that while ashes assist in preventing 1 ust, where the soil is dry and warm, they will not do it where the soil is too wet. Another benefit, besides that of the ashes, in those burnt spots, results from the ground being better dried and pulverized, by the fire; those who have ever cleared up and burnt over a new field, then sowed it to wheat, will remember that they never had any rust in such cases; such is our own experience, at any rate, in numerous trials, in the Western States; but here is the article:

Wood Ashes for Wheat.—Why is it, when growing wheat or rye it being struck with rust that a little plot, here and there, where stumps, logs or brush have been burned to ashes, will be bright and free from the attack of rust?

Because, the growing plants employ potash and silica, not only to give stiffness and rigidity to the straw, but to form, as it were, a glossy coat of mail over the surface of every leaf, glome and straw, to fortify the tender, delicate parts against the attacks of spores that are floating in the atmosphere. We all know how readily substances in the atmosphere are turned away when they come in contact with a glossy surface. Potash and sand are essential elements of glass. The roots of growing plants have the power to employ the sharpest sand and potash to form a thin, elastic, glossy covering, which is spread over the surface to exclude moisture and to repel any attacks of fungus.

Agriculture -- Horticulture.

These two pursuits are much the same in many respects, and have many things in common, as the principles of vegetable life and growth, and the processes of preparing and changing soils for the wants of vegetable production; still, there are some peculiarities pertaining to each which distinguish them, giving some difference of meanings to the two words, so that they are not perfectly convertable or synonimous.

For the information, particularly of younger readers, we give a brief explanation of each of the two words which head this article; and we will begin with the one which, probably, had precedence in the history of man's career, that is horticulture—gardening—as man cultivated a small garden before he cultivated large fields.

The English word Horticulture, is made up of two latin words-hortus, garden; and cultura, to cultivate; thus, horticulture means garden cultivation, including its food vegetables, flowers and fruits; and is to the other out-door labor, what drawing, painting and ornamenting a building is to the joiner and mason work—the more attractive part of the building, but not the most useful; it affords, generally, the greater delight if not the larger profit. Hence, the true farmer's life cannot be complete and elevated to its best enjoyments without a knowledge and practice of flower and fruit culture, as well as of grain and stock growing. These altogether make up the complement of the calling of the husbandman, the true farmer or agriculturist.

Our word Agriculture is also derived from two latin words—ager, a field; and cultura, cultivation; hence, we have agriculture, the science and practice of skillfully cultivating fields or large tracts of land, in distinction from the limited garden; and is not exactly the same as horticulture; unless we consent to call a garden a very small farm; or a farm, a very large garden; all this being pursued, may amuse the philological taste of our young readers, who are curious in these things.

One thing more; in order to attain the highest excellence and fullest success in both these professions, the young operator needs to understand Botany, which teaches the nature, habits, requirements and growth of all plants; also he needs to understand Geology, Mineralogy and Chemistry, so as to know the ingredients, origin, source and modification of soils, and know how to change and adapt them to the growth of various plants.

They are shipping apples direct from Grand Rapids, Michigan, to Rotterdam, Holland.

CALIFORNIA MATTERS.

BY GEN. A. M. WINN.

Wonders will never Cease.

COL. D. S. CURTISS: Dear Sir—Yesterday I went into the Immigration Department of the State Grange, where I met with J. Earle, the gentlemanly agent of that Institution; among other things, my attention was called to a number of SWEET POTATOES, of the Carolina kind, raised in this State; they weighed from seven to ten pounds each, as juicy and sweet as those of a single pound. A man can hardly believe his own eyes in looking at them.

Looking around the room I saw some very large FARS OF CORN,

from seven to eleven inches long, and eight and a-half inches in circumferences, of yellow variety, with grains full half inch in length. This corn was planted in June, after cutting from the ground a crop of barley, which yielded about forty-five bushels to the acre. The corn turned out over one hundred bushels per acre. Mr. Earle says he measured many corn stalks that were nineteen feet in length.

YOUR READERS

should not run away with the idea that such crops are common, by any means; in fact, they are uncommon, as to the corn product, but it is very often the case that the barley yield is seventy bushels to the acre. The crop of barley was a volunteer one, in this case, and of course matured earlier than an originally sown crop, which gave more time for the maturity of the corn; but as they have no winter, it would probably have matured any how.

SOIL PROTECTION.

John Beard, of Alameda County, is one of our best farmers; finding he could spare a portion of his land, he leased part of it to a neighbor, who planted it in corn, beans and potatoes; the lease being up, Mr. Beard plowed the land as usual, and sowed it all in wheat. That planted with corn produced very little wheat, the straw was short and burned by the sun; but where beans had been planted did a little better, while that part which had been planted in potatoes produced a splendid full crop of wheat. He cannot explain it, but gives the information for the benefit of farmers, who can experiment for themselves.

BEET SUGAR.

The item of beet sugar is becoming one of great importance in California. At Sacramento City, alone, there has been twelve thousand tons of beets worked up, from which 13½ per cent. of sugar was obtained. The total amount of beet sugar, made

in Sacramento this season, is estimated at more than three millions of pounds. There are several beet sugar manufactories in the State, yet California imports a very large amount of it.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

I see it stated in the papers, that "in 1872, the entire export of wheat and other breadstuffs from the United States, amounted to \$93,000,000, while our *import* of sugar amounted to \$103,000,000, showing how much of that article can be made before we over produce.

The discovery that sugar can be made of our grapes, will do much to stop its importation.— Whenever it is generally known that sugar made of grapes will pay better than wine and brandy, it will be a great improvement in the cause of temperance, also.

MELON SUGAR.

I am informed that one of our citizens has discovered the important fact that melons, of any kind, will produce a fine article of sugar, and a very superior article of table syrup for cakes, etc. The finest water melons I ever saw, was in Fredericksburg, Virginia, but that was more than fifty years ago; they were then sold as low as \$1.50 per hundred; if they could be turned into sugar, what an immense profit they would produce to the farmers living on worn cut lands.

[Note by the Editor.—As long ago as when I was a boy, my father made good syrup of water melon juice; and at a later day I have made excellent sugar of it—which I stated several years ago in a Richmond paper, and last year stated the same fact in the Maryland Farmer; and had written an article, on the subject, for the March number, but part is crowded over to the April number, when it will appear.—C.]

EGYPTIAN SPROUTING LETTUCE, introduced last year by Messrs. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Michigan, and noticed by us, with an illustration, in the May number of the MARYLAND FARMER, 1875, and concerning which we received the following from an amateur gardener, who tried it the past year; climate may have had something to do with its peculiar habits of growth: "The lettuce seed you sent me, as grown by both, Judge Tuck's gardener and myself, on adjoining lots, in Annapolis, utterly failed to produce what its advertisement promised; but was very rapid in reaching maturity; was also tender, crisp and brittle, and on these accounts may be called a good variety. I commend it most highly, Of the plants which I grew, not one formed a solid or compact head, nor was there more than a single head to be seen on any one stalk,"

Agricultural Calendar.



FARM WORK FOR APRIL.

We look upon April as the beginning month of the hard labor on the farm. It is absolutely necessary for the farmer and planter to be alert and actively employed now, so as to avoid delays and getting behind-hand in his work. If the farmer is not well up with his work this month, it is likely he will work to disadvantage all the year, and have small profits, after much vexation and pressure.—

The determination of each one should be to get ahead, and keep ahead, of his work.

MANURE.

Haul out and spread all the manure that has been made during the winter; top-dress grass lands with it, and sow plaster over it as soon as spread to fix the ammonia. We prefer using manure in this way, to applying it to crops, unless the manure is perfectly decomposed, and made fine by working it over, and in that case it might be used to advantage on the poorer spots in the corn and tobacco fields, and with root crops. But we would advise, to give all home-made manure to the grass fields, and use plentifully such artificial compounds as are specially suited to the different crops grown.

OATS.

It is late, but if oats be sown this month on rich, well-prepared land, and the season be favorable, a fair crop may be expected, and they serve as a good protection against the sun burning the young clover.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

Sow these seeds on well comminuted, freshly stisred land. Sow plenty of seed, and roll after lightly harrowing or brushing in. If not already sown among the wheat, harrow the wheat ground, sow the clover seed and roll. In either case, sow a bushel of plaster per acre, and 10 bushels of bone dust with two or three bushels of salt, if you can possibly do it, and you will be sure to be well repaid, if not in wheat or grass, in the fertility of the soil; but most likely you will have the outlay more than returned in each particular crop. It is, we think, too late to grow any grass seed, except clo-

ver, unless it be orchard or rye grass seed. White clover is indigenous in our section, but its valuable qualities are not fully appreciated, and it takes some time to become a voluntary product, so it is best to sow seeds of it each year, until the land has become full impregnated, after which it will vegetate for years.

White clover is indigenous to the soil of this region, and yet we rarely find it except on good land, and never very luxuriant except on really quick, fertile soil, therein is the mystery of the habit of this most honey-milk, and fat-producing of all grasses. The bees love it, the cows delight on it, and produce from it the richest colored and best flavored butter—the lambs grow fat and mature early on it, while mutton is made from it equal in taste to the famed mountain mutton, with a superior, marrowy fatness.

SUNFLOWER.

For absorbing malaria, and preventing diseases caused by malarial influences—for prime food for fowls, and a home remedy, sure and safe for founder in your horses, and for market, as a profitable seed to be sold for making oils—be sure to sow sunflower seed about the houses on the farm, and near the dwelling house, as it needs but little culture. It is quite an ornamentation about the tenant and laborers' houses. We know from experience, many years ago, its value as a cure for horse-foun-We boiled a pint in a little water, and thickened with bran and some oats, to make a mash, and gave it, say, a-quarter peck of mash every four hours, until the horse was recovering fast. But little water ought to be allowed, and no other food than the mashes; usually two or three mashes will effect the cure.

There are well authenticated facts going to show that the seeds of sunflower is a valuable remedy for asthma.

BARLEY.

Sow barley as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and the soil warm. Sow one and a-half bushels per acre. The ground should be naturally fertile, and from 200 to 300 lbs. of super phosphate applied per acre. It requires well-prepared, light, alluvial soil. After sowing, harrow well each way, then sow two bushels of salt and one bushel of plaster and roll. Under these conditions, with seasonable weather, 30 or 40 bushels per acre may be calculated upon. It is a profitable crop, and yearly increasing in demand and price, owing to the rapidly increasing manufacture of malt liquors.

TOBACCO AND TOBACCO BEDS.

This month is usually very favorable for stripping, conditioning and packing such as was stript last autumn and been well dried.

Tobacco beds ought to have the strictest attention, so as to keep down every sprig of grass, and drive away the fly. Charcoal dust, well-rotted stable manure, with a little sulphur and plaster often applied, will force the plants and tend to prevent the flies from eating them. Charcoal attracts the rays of the sun, and is distasteful, it is thought, to the fly.

Planters should plant fewer plants on highly enriched, well-prepared ground, and give the crop the nicest attention, and it will be the most profitable crop that is grown; but where the crop is out of proportion to the force employed, and it is badly managed it surely will bring the planter in debt. Equal parts of potash, saltpetre and plaster, about 300 lbs. of the mixture, is a fine fertilizer for tobacco. Ashes, if to be had, is a good dressing. If these are not to be obtained, use about 300 pounds of nitrogenized bone meal.

POTATOES.

Potatoes ought to be planted now, and along until the middle of May. But, for the reasons assigned last month, we think early planting of potatoes in this region is best.

There is every reason why all our farmers should plant largely of the sweet potato. It is a productive and sure crop, can be preserved during winter as easily as other vegetable bulbs; can be grown with little labor; is liked by all, and it is served on the table in various ways, and better than corn for making high-flavored pork. Epicureans in bacon declare the finest pork is made of sweet potatoes, acorns and corn, one diet following the other.

We find in the Scientific American, the results of some interesting and valuable experiments in feeding crops, made by Prof. Stockbridge and others, at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The theory was simple. By chemical analysis, it was ascertained that 100 bushels of potatoes contained certain chief ingredients, each to a certain amount. That amount of each was mixed and applied to one acre.

The result was an increase per acre of 93 bushels above the natural yield of the soil, which was 128 bushels.

This year the same amounts were applied as the year before, viz:

Sulphate of Ammor	nia, lbs106
Sulphate of Potash,	lbs213
Super Phosphate of	Lime, lbs 85

Composition the same as in the first case. Hence, we applied 21.2 pounds of nitrogen, 34 lbs. of potash, and 11 lbs. of phosphoric acid. The result was a yield of 289½ bushels. We must ascribe about 60 bushels of this amount to the beneficial effects of last year's manuring; for the unmanured

plot of last year was planted without manure this year, and yielded 128 bushels, the same as before.

The quality of the product is worthy of note. Of the 289½ bushels, 230 were large, smooth potatoes, and only 59½ small and poor ones. The product of the unmanured plot last year was uniformly good; this year, there were 80 bushels of small potatoes, and only 48 of good quality, on the same piece of ground. The variety of potato was the Peerless. The price of the fertilizer used would now be about \$11.

This is highly valuable information for the producer of potatoes, showing what particular ingredients, and exact amount of each, should be found in the composition of fertilizers to be applied to each acre, so as nearly, the first year, to double the crop, and to nearly treble the crop, on the same ground, the second year. Of course, the composition should be made by a reliable manufacturer, willing to guarantee the purity of the article and amount of each ingredient.

The lowest return for an outlay of about \$11.00 being 93 bushels of potatoes.

The experiment on the same plan with oats, was more surprising in results.

The soil chosen was rough and gravelly, and fertilized per acre as follows:

Guaranteed composition same as before. Therefore we applied nitrogen, 40 pounds; potash, 26 pounds; phosphoric acid, 20 pounds; an amount of each equal to that contained in 50 bushels of oats, with the natural proportion of straw. The result obtained were as follows:

Total yield, bushels6 Natural yield, bushels1	0 5
Increase, bushels4	_ [5

According to present market prices the fertilizers would cost fifteen dollars.

CORN

As soon as the corn ground can be well plowed and deeply loosened, where the substratum is clay near the surface, by subsoiling, and the land put in nice tilth by the harrow, heavily fertilized, it should be planted with the best seed to be had. If "checked," it should stand 4x4 feet, but we prefer for many reasons, the drill system on well-prepared land. In the drills 18 inches apart, single plants, and the drills, 4 feet apart. As soon as planted harrow the land, and repeat every 6 or 8 days, with the Thomas' Smoothing Harrow, until it gets about six or eight inches high. The harrowing should be done alternately in different directions, so as to kill every sprig of grass as soon as it appears. After this, two or three workings with the iron shovel plows or

cultivators, if in good order, at intervals of ten days, would be all the working the crop would require. At the time of thinning, let any grass found about the plants be eradicated with the hand, or stick used in thinning, and at the same time seeds of pumpkin could be planted, at distances of 20 feet apart. Dress the field, at the last working, with plaster. Just before it is planted, the land should be broadcasted with 4 or 5 bushels of salt; besides being a safe-guard against the worm, it is an excellent fertilizer. We like the plan of planting half of the corn crop in early part of April, and the other half during the latter part of May. It would not be risking the whole crop to the merciless effects of droughts, that usually injure crops in July and August.

WORKING ANIMALS.

Let all the working animals on the farm be now, if ever, strictly attended to—well-groomed and fed, and have plenty of water—and not overworked.—Salt and ashes, half-and-half, is a healthy condiment that they should be allowed at least twice a week, or placed where they can get at it as often as their inclination calls.

MILCH COWS AND YOUNG STOCK.

These should be fed with roots and meal now until the pasture is ready. Give slops to milch cows that have calves or are giving milk.

HOGS.

Look well to your store hogs. If they have mange or infested with vermin, remove their beds, sprinkle coal oil over the place and renew beds with clean leaves or straw. Wash them with cold pot-liquor, wherein salt meat has been boiled .-Rub it in the hair well with corn cobs, and next day wash them well with carbolic soap-suds. Do this day after day alternately, and your hogs will soon be relieved and ready to go on clover in a clean, healthy condition. Give attention to the brood sows—those having pigs should be well fed, and allowed plenty of rich swill, made by bran and meal, and water with a little salt. Let the young pigs have all the scum milk you can spare, and also, if possible, a run on young clover, when it suits them to leave the sow in her pen.

SHEEP.

Look well to these and the young lambs. Let them have the best pasture you can spare, and if the pasture be poor, give them daily half a pint each of bran and oats or corn mixed. Let them have salt, and at all hazards do not let them be worried by their inveterate enemy—dogs. Should they seem to have a cutaneous disease, or losing their wool, and often seen scratching and rubbing hemselves, as "they say" Scotchmen do in the old

country, give them flour of sulphur mixed with salt or bran as much as they will eat, one part sulphur to twenty parts salt, or one part sulphur to forty parts bran or ground barley.

ROOT CROPS.

Prepare some acres for these crops to be sown in May. Heavy manuring, deep plowing, frequent harrowing and a plenty of fertilizers, bone dust, nitrogenized salt, &c., will be the proper preparation for a good crop of sugar beets, mangolds, carrots, parsnips and turnips. The last should not be sown before 10th of June, but the others ought to be got in the ground in the last week of this month, or by the 10th of May. They are now looked upon by every farmer of intelligence and enterprize as indispensable where stock is kept for milk, butter, meat or wool.

LUCERN.

A few acres might be sown now in this astonishing yielder of green food for soiling purposes. It delights in a deep loam inclining to sandy, warm and very rich soil. It stands drought well. It will not grow with weeds or other grass, so the land must be kept free of them for the first year. To do this most easily, it is best to sow with oats after a hoed crop like tobacco or cabbage, the year previous. We should prefer to sow in the fall, unless the land was very free from weeds and grass indigenous to the soil, having been thoroughly cultivated the past year, and this season deeply plowed and very highly fertilized. Once it takes possession of the ground, it will last for fifteen years, and yield a heavy crop of grass at least three or four times a year, if it be top-dressed with plaster, bone meal, salt and ashes once a year, at the rate of five to ten bushels of the mixture per acre. Equal parts of the above ingredients make a good mixture.

Mr. Editor,—I once raised 1,800 bushels of chickory roots on Long-Island. The roots look like parsnips, and are as easily grown as carrots or other roots. I found my horse very fond of the tops. I also fed the trimmings in winter in place of grain. I had half a ton that got mouldy after drying, so much so that I did not attempt to sell it. This I fed to my horse the next summer in place of grain, about one peck a day. He kept fat on it with no grain; and as it is very bitter it is a sure cure as well as preventive of worms and bots. I never raised any seed, but it can be obtained at most general seed stores. Sow same as arrots, sandy or loose soil preferred. I think farmers would do well to try it on a small scale. I am sure chickory is worth double of carrots for horses.—Cor. Germantown Telegraph.

Gunpowder Farmer's Club.

of that month, at the residence of Dickinson Gorsuch. Jno. D. Matthews presided. Henry Carroll, light and fertile. Jr., Edward Acsel, Michael Hill, Prof. Parsons and others present as guests.

On the premises, the Club found the

PHILLIPS' CORN-HUSKER

in operation in the barn. It does its work well, is a good policy to make all the manure we can. leaving the ears cleaner than when husked by hand. Four hands and four horses were employ- next meeting. ed at it, though it was thought with a two-horse tread-power, one hand and two boys would be sufficient to tend the machine.

HOW TO IMPROVE LAND.

How can we most effectually and profitably increase the productiveness of our soil? was the subject discussed. 'E. H. Matthews would put the land under a rotation of crops, and get a good clover set. He would let that stand several years and turn it under; and the fertility could be kept up by the aid of clover, lime and manure.

- J. D. Matthews-members knew his favorite mode—shade and aftermath. To accomplish these, the main point is to get well set in grass. He would consume all he could on the farm in winter.
- N. R. Miles-The first thing to claim attention is the manure pile. He would labor to make it as large and as rich as possible. It is not a good plan to cultivate too much. Top-dressing is a great benefit to land. He has been experimenting for a year or two, and finds that the best way manure can be applied to any kind of soil.
- S. M. Price—His opinion is, the first thing is to adopt regular rotation of crops. He would take sod for corn. He would take off no more than one other crop, but it seems necessary to take off three crops to get the ground in good condition for grass. Where it is in good condition, and grass well set, he mows three years, then pastures the fourth. This gives him an opportunity to carry out his plan of putting all his manure on the sod direct. Another important thing is to feed all we can in winter, and make all the manure we can; wants to lime once in every ten years.

I. M. Price—His idea is, that a rotation of crops is necessary on our soil. By the aid of lime, clover and plaster, we can increase the fertility of our soil all the time. He has an acre that has been cultivated every year for ten years, and it has gained in productiveness. It was a truck patch for six years; then potatoes; then truck again, cropped in oats, producing 51 bushels; ninth year, grew on it 16 barrels, 4 bushels corn; this year, 19 barrels, 1 bushel; the piece was manured lightly every year.

He thinks clover beneficial to our lands; and he has one twelve acre piece which gave him great This club held its December meeting on the 11th trouble to plow, until he turned under a heavy crop of clover, and limed twice; ever since it has been

A. C. Scott considers lime, clover and plaster with manure the most important system of improvement; finds where he can get a good set of clover and use plaster, improvement is quicker; it

. The same subject will be further discussed at

Fences and Waste Land.

We know not who the writer of the following is, but it is good as gold, to every farmer who will heed its suggestions:

"If a farm of 160 acres is divided by fences into fields of 10 acres each, there are 5 miles of fences. If each fence is now one rod wide, no less than 10 acres are occupied by them. This is equal to $6\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the farm, and the loss of the use of the land is exactly equal to a charge of 61 per cent. of the farm. But nearly every fence row in the country is made a nursery of weeds, which stock the whole farm, and make an immense amount of labor necessary to keep them from smothering the crops. Much damage always results to the crop from these weeds, and if these expenses are added to the first one, the whole will easily sum up to 20 per cent., or a tax of one-fifth of the value of the farm.

To remedy this, we would have fewer fences, or we would clean and sow down the fence rows to grass and clover, and mow them twice a year. 10 acres of clover or timothy would, at least, supply a farm with seed and a few tons of hay every year. We would, in short, consider the fence rows as a valuable part of the farm, and use them as such."

Farmers' Best Time for Thought.

The winter time when there is less bustle and hurry about the farm is the most favorable time for farmers to think, plan and make arrangements for their operations of all kinds.

They know, of course, that fall and winter is the best time to plow their land for corn, potatoes and other summer crops; as the action of the frost does much to mellow and put the soil in good condition to feed the growing plants; besides, the frost and winter will do much to kill insects and weed seeds, leaving the ground much cleaner from every kind of enemy to the crop; the plow in late fall and early winter will do more in one day, in this direction, than the hoe can do in a week during spring and summer.

Reminiscences of the Past.

The following communication from a distinguished and aged Virginia farmer and celebrated sheep breeding, will, no doubt, be read with marked and pleased attention by all our readers, especially the survivors of that era when he and Reybold, of Delaware, were the champions for the highest prizes for sheep; and also, by every one, who remembers those glad times, long gone by, when Col. Ware, of Virginia, Reybold, of Delaware, and others, astonished the world with their successes in sheep breeding.

We heartily welcome this communication, and the more so, as we are assured others will follow from the same pen.

No man from our own or our sister States of Virginia and Delaware did more to build up the Agricultural Society of Maryland than the distinguished writer of this pleasant letter. It recalls to mind the Reunions of such noble Patrons of Husbandry as Ware, Calvert, Holbrook and Reybold—alas! all dead but *Ware*, the survivor of the great quartette, and may he live yet long enough to see the "Union one and inseparable," and have his own fortunes fully restored and redoubled under a blessed Centennial.

To the Editors of the Maryland Farmer:

With mingled feelings of pleasure and pain, I ask your memory to accompany mine back to the times of the old Maryland State Agricultural Society—pleasure at the many agreeable occurrences on the grounds of exhibition, and delightful times in the business halls at night and the socials after; and pain, that so many of the members of that noble association have passed the confines of time into eternity, leaving their mortal remains under the sod they loved, their examples for our emulation.

In 1848 (near 30 years ago) a small number of Maryland Farmers, met to organize a Maryland State Agricultural Society—Messrs. Dobbin, Mc-Henry and Calvert appointed a committee to frame a constitution. What a team! and, as to be expected from such a committee, what a constitution! Short and to the purpose. What Society, forming after that, did not copy from it? The Society flourished so long as unchanged.

The Hon. Charles B. Calvert was elected President, by whose great influence and untiring exertions, aided by an excellent Executive Committee, a most creditable exhibition, (for the first one), was gotten up on the 9th and 10th November, at Fairmount, in Baltimore. Extract from Report of the Committee on Short Horn cattle between 2 and 3 years old, (this was not a prize winner:) "The Com-

mittee was much pleased with another of Mr. Calvert's heifers, with a calf at her side, from the appearance of her udder, and her order while nursing, they think she gives strong evidence of promise of a fine milker." (It is to be regretted that no report was ever made as to its fulfilment.) "We must hope the exhibition of such handsome animals as have invited our investigation in the infancy of our Society may foreshadow a giant in its maturity." Report on sheep by Mr. Earle: "side by side with the Old Dominion stood little but great Delaware." Implements of every kind covered the ground by Mr. Whitman and Mr. Sinclair, and an excellent report on plowing from W. N. Corry, T. P. Stabler and M. Goldsborough.

But pass we on from this contest of the ruder sex to—

The ladies' department, excelling all other parts of the Show, the array of beauty, their beautiful flowers, needle work, embroidery to feast the eye; old ham—display of the staff of life in perfection, fruits, pickles, preserves, even to the brandy peaches, showing the excellency and taste of the Maryland ladies. Each night the Society met to receive reports and correct errors about awards, and transact other business; how we were struck with the dignity of the President and courtesy of the meeting, that would compare advantageously with the most courteous legislature; and here we had the eloquence of Earle, Dobbin, Dr. Wharton, Gen. Tilghman and W. W. W. Bowie, whose criticisms, woven in with his eloquence, always kept the meeting in an uproar, and every one in a good

But another great advantage of Agricultural Societies—farmers become acquainted; friendship formed, that death only severs, and two Virginians, companions in boyhood—school mates, class mates—one moved to Delaware; they had not met for years, until in this meeting—they shook hands in the heart of Maryland, Virginia's twin sister; the meeting adjourns, and little clubs unite every night over a plate of oysters; the last night continued by songs, jokes, tales, until "wee hours" warn us, we part for a year, and each one goes to his home with his breast full of the best feelings, brought about by Agricultural Societies.

J. W. WARF. Berryville, Clarke Co., Va., Jan. 19, 1876.

Broken Promises.—Reader, never break your promises! And to this end never make a promise that you are not sure you can fulfill. Keep your promises to the letter, be prompt and exact, and it will save you much trouble and care through life, and win for you the respect and trust of your friends.

SOIL AND ITS SOLVENCY.

It has been often said in these columns that no plant-food or ingredients of soils can be appropriated by plants, till they are fully dissolved and reduced to a liquid state, and no portion of soils can be so reduced without a contact with and the liberal action of water and air, that is moisture and the oxygen of the atmosphere; and this is effected just in proportion to the depth and fineness to which the earth is plowed and stirred; hence, the benefits and beauty of deep plowing and thorough rolling and dragging the land. Here is an extract of a communication in a Pennyslvania paper which is much to the point, and generally a safe theory to adopt and act upon, though we cannot endorse all that he says, especially one thing, when he says, 'the soil is principally composed of vegetable remains." Good soils truly contain a large amount of vegetable remains in a state of decay or decomposition; but still a larger quanity of the soil is composed of disintegrated rocks of some kind, in a greater or less degree of decay or dissolution.

But the general tenor of the article contains useful instruction, and we here copy a considerable portion of it.

"The soil is composed principally of vegetable remains in different degrees of decomposition, in which is found coloring matter, said to be derived from the sun; which color being partially dissolved in water is carried downwards in the earth, which gives more or less dark color to the soil; for oxidation by slow decomposition is similar to rapid oxidation by combustion. But we must not judge richness of soil altogether by presence or absence of this color. Analysis of soils is the only test of richness, and this has given us a substance almost insoluble in water, distinct from clay or silex, called gein or vegetation returning slowly to elementary plantfood. This substance is the wealth of soils, by giving up gradually its elementary constituents to the rootlets of growing plants.

When we apply lime, ashes, salt or phosphates containing ammonia, or strong fermenting manure, they chemically act upon gein, rendering its components in a soluble state to water, and the water being found by the rootlets, they take such and live. This partly decomposed vegetable gein is not found so plentifully deep down in the earth as it is near the surface, unless shallow plowing and exhaustive cropping has used up the supply at the surface and allowed that immediately beneath to remain undisturbed, confined from atmospheric influence and literally locked up to the hungry plant.

Before opening a quarry the prudent explorer free, to all who desire twill first ascertain the presence of the sought-for per for stock breeders.

wealth and the probable quantity or percentage, for "will it pay to dig?" is the question. If not, then the next best thing is to loosen it where it lay, to secure drainage and afford free passage for aqueous exhalation and food circulation. Where soil washes from the hill-land into the valleys it is doubled, and thus increased in wealth in disproportion to the hill-tops from whence it came; and this is sometimes called "made land," which always may be deeply turned up to advantage. If we would underdrain even hill-crowns, the use of which may not be denied, we should turn up no deeper than grass-roots go, and stirring the subsoil, let it lay to hold a reserve of moisture in dry weather by its power of capillary attraction, and then we are farming it to the best advantage with a limited amount of manure; but if not restricted in the amount of dung, we may plough as deep as we please, as we are still right.

Your correspondent in the State of Maine is not talking to us when he is talking to himself, and we know it. His land, happily for him, is all "made land" from two feet to ten or more deep; and his wealth of insoluble gein is merely overlain by an exhausted soil, and he may well dive deep after it.

The State of New Jersey, much of Delaware and the eastern shore of Maryland, is "made land," with more or less preponderance of undecomposed sand and gravel, and deep plowing there is always advisable, for reasons already stated above. It is a fact that cherry-trees do not thrive and fruit as well, so far as I know, upon these soils as they do upon soils underlain with clay, and the reason of this remains a query to me, for they do better with us in soils doubled by washing down from hill-slopes.

Delaware County, Pa. J. F. LARKIN.

EMPLOYMENT.—There are thousands of poor people out of employment, and who would be glad to get employment at almost any price—in both city and country—among farms and shops; and those who can get or have work to do, had better do the best they can, by fidelity and industry, to keep their places; it is even better to work for moderate wages, in hard times, than to be idle; and by meritorious efforts you will prove to be worth better pay when time and circumstances warrant the payment and your merits deserve it. It is terrible for men to be out of work, and waste time, the most precious possession of man next to the very life.

AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.—This staunch journal, Parkesburg, Pa., will send specimen numbers, free, to all who desire them. It is a desirable paper for stock breeders.

GARDEN WORK.



GARDEN WORK FOR APRIL.

This is a busy month for the gardener. In the flower garden, beds are to be put in order, bushes and shrubs trimmed and pruned for the summer. Bulbs, &c., planted out; seeds of annuals sown; new plantations of shrubbery made, &c. In the kitchen-garden, the hot-beds and cold frames must have strict attention, given all the air and water that they require. In the hot-beds, if the plants are too thick, thin them out and transplant to cold frames. Make a forcing bed for sweet potatoe roots to sprout. See a special article in the March number, from another peu, about sweet potatoes—they should be in full abundance, nearly the year round, in every farmer's family. Manure and put in good order all the beds in the garden.

Peas, Beans, Corn, &c.—Sow peas, beans, beets for a succession. Lettuce, radish, spinach, also sow. It is not too late to sow onion seed. Plant onion sets. Plant sweet corn and okra. About the middle or last of the month, plant symblin and cucumber seeds; if a cold snap comes, cover the hills with straw, old matting or other covering.

Garlic and Shallots .- The sets of garlic, if not planted last fall, should be now planted, in like manner that onions are planted, only a little deeper. Keep clean, and when the tops begin to yellow, take them up and dry, for pickles and cook-They are much used in French dishes .-The cluster of bulbs are divided for sets to plant, and also for use. Shallots should have been planted in autumn, but if it was neglected, plant the sets as early as possible, in a rich soil, three inches deep, in rows fifteen inches apart, and four to six inches apart in the row. Keep the ground clean and well loosened. When sufficiently grown, pull them for use. The tops are much used in soups stuffing for meats and fish, and are the earliest of the onion tribe to be had green in spring. They are much sought after.

Carrots, Salsify and Parsnips.—If enough of these important vegetables were not sowed last month, they should now claim the earliest attention.

Lima and other Pole Beans.—Set poles for these three feet by four feet. The poles should be firmly set, which is best accomplished by using a crow bar or sharpened stake. Put a little manure round these; draw the earth over it to form broad, low hills. Plant five or six beans, four to six inches from the poles, around them, about two inches deep; after they come up, keep them well cultivated, and incline the vines to the poles as they grow, winding them in the direction they grow.

Watson, in his Home Garden, says, plants that wind in their growth, do not all wind in the same direction, but each kind has its own natural course. The honeysuckle and hop wind "with the sun"but the bitter-sweet cypress vine, morning glory, bean and others wind against the sun—that is, the point grows from the south to the east, and by the north and west to the south. This fact is worth remembering by all who train climbing, winding plants and vegetables. The habits of all such when grown on poles or trellises, ought be ascertained by close observation, and their habits indulged, it would often save time, tying up, and perhaps, vexation, in trying to overcome the natural inclination of such plants, which are sometimes obstinate in gratifying their habits.

Cabbage.—Set out cabbage plants, if large enough, to succeed those set out last fall.

Nasturtium.—Sow seeds last of the month, in good soil, against lattice work for climbing sorts, and in small hills for the dwarf sorts, or on the flower borders, as edgings for low shrubbery beds. Plant the seed an inch deep.

Mustard.—Sow mustard seed thickly in a small bed for salad. Also pepper grass seed for same purpose.

Watermelon and Cantelope Seeds.— Prepare hills for these by opening a hole a spade deep and two feet square; put in a full peck of stable manure; make a flat, broad hill over the manure, and mix with the top earth a quart or more of two parts woods-mould and one part sheep droppings or leached ashes. Plant first of May, if weather permits. The hills for melons should be, at least, ten feet apart, and eight feet apart for cantelopes—six feet by three for cucumbers. We like the lattice formed by sticks resting on forks for cucumbers and have had them flourish by running on the upright lattice.

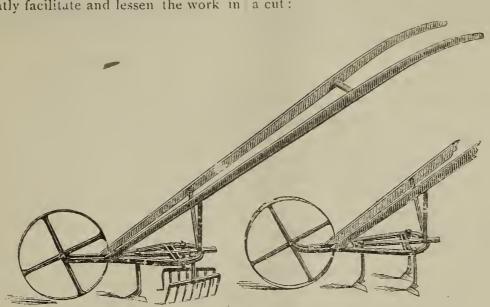
Parsley.—Sow seeds of extra curled parsley.—Sow in shallow drills, 12 inches apart, in very light, rich soil. Cover lightly and pat the rows; if dry,

water well. It takes some time to vegetate. The seed should be soaked in hot water, and dried by rolling in plaster or fine ashes.

Tomato.—Sow a small bed of tomato seed, for late planting. No family can have too many tomatoes. The excess can be marketed, canned, pickled, or fed to poultry and pigs.

selves, to greatly facilitate and lessen the work in a cut:

the garden, with the following implements, not in general use, to wit: A Dutch or Scuffling Hoe, a fork-spake, reel and line, and an iron rake. The rake is not used often enough. By its frequent use, the soil is kept stirred—the weeds are destroyed when in a tender state, and the work will be done more effectually, and with much less labor, than We would strongly recommend to every one who with the hoe or other implement, unless it be with owns a kitchen or flower garden, to provide them- the Hand Cultivator or Weeder, of which we give



cheap, and the same frame, handles and wheel, by simple combinations, attended with no trouble or waste of time, be changed to a seed sower, cultivator, rake, scuffle hoe, shovel plow, strawberry runner cutter and turf cutter. Each combination worked by hand, requiring little strength or power. Thus the same machine, with extra attachments complete, will sow all kinds of seeds in drills, opens and covers drills deep or shallow, weeds and pulverizes the ground; cultivates between, or on one, or on both sides of rows. It will gather loose weeds or grass in heaps between rows; cuts strawberry runners and cleans the ground; cuts the turf edges of walks and borders, and it will scrape and clean walks and alleys. It is invaluable, and we strongly recommend it to our country friends. The attachments are sold separately, so any person buying the implement can get any or all of the combinations as he may want them.

Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs .- We continue our notice of these valuable herbs, and urge their cultivation.

Horehound. - Marrubium vulgare -- perennial -propagated by dividing the roots—hardy, and grows in any soil. Usually found about old farm houses and yards. Has a strong smell, with bitter, pungent taste, remaining long in the mouth. Horegent taste, remaining long in the mouth. Hore-ound is a tonic, and in large do ses, laxative. Used they begin to lose their fullness of bloom.

Now, this Comstock's Implement is one of the in jaundice, asthma, and popular in all pulmonary best horticultural machines ever invented. It is complaints. It is very extensively used in cough lozenges, syrups and candies. Leaves and roots are both or separately used. The stems and leaves steeped in hot water, and the liquid sweetened with molasses, with a little ginger added, and then cooled by ice, makes a pleasant drink for those troubled with hacking coughs. Sow the seeds early in spring, on light soil, and thin if too thick.

> Hyssop-Hyssopus officinalis.-Hardy evergreen small shrub. Propagated by slips, seed and division of its roots. Each plant wants a space of 12 to 18 inches, and delights in a dry, sandy soil. Its uses are medicinal. Leaves and flower stalks are the parts used. It is warm, pungent in taste, and a stimulant, and expectorant, therefore, good for chronic catarrhs, humored asthma, &c.

Lavender-Lavendula Spica.- A small, hardy shrub, cultivated chiefly, and profitably, for its fragrant flower-spikes, used for the distillation of Lavender Water. Dried and put in thin muslin, or paper bags, add a delightful perfume to house linen. It has an agreeable bitterness and pleasant aroma, with stimulating qualities; hence, steeped in sweetened brandy and water, makes a nice andappetizing cordial-allaying nausea and headache, giving tone to the stomach and exciting appetite. Sow seeds in drills 10 inches apart, transplant into dry soil of medium richness, and its aroma will be

LANDSCAPE WINTER GARDENING.

We have received a communication, with useful hints on the subject of Winter Landscapes, from a practical gardener, signing himself "Tom Bigby," in the employ of a gentleman owning a fine country seat and large estates; we take several useful extracts from it. He suggests two very important matters—the more general utilizing of our beautiful cedar trees for ornamenting farm homesteads, and of improving the scenery, generally, about the farm buildings.

To the Editors of Maryland Farmer:

I think it will be conceded, generally, that our Winter Landscapes might be considerably improved in many instances at small expense. More especially might this be done around our farmers' dwellings; instead of the bleak, dreary, desolate appearance, so often presented, they might be made to look cheery and comfortable.

We have seen more than one farmer try to make some improvement in the matter of planting and fail, and this has been sufficient to deter others living adjacent from making the attempt. Failure is sometimes caused through ignorance, occasionally by carelessness, generally it is the result of both.

There are many farms in the State of Maryland where the *Red Cedar* may be had of a size proper for transplanting for the trouble of taking up; if these were planted near to the dwellings, particularly on the north side, they would, in addition to acting as an excellent windbreak, give a cheerful aspect to the place; and if farmers, generally, would do this how much more pleasant would the winter landscape appear. In addition to this, many of our land owners could afford to spend a few dollars annually for the purpose of beautifying the homestead, and this, if done judiciously, will, in addition to the pleasure afforded, form a positive gain.

We have spoken of farmers making an attempt at transplanting trees for the purpose in question, and failing. It is well to remember that there is a certain season of the year when the roots of plants are of a more active state—elongate more rapidly than at any other time. This season, with evergreeus generally, is in early summer; this of course is the proper time to transplant them; but at this time farmers cannot spare the necessary time, consequently it has to be done at a time of comparative leisure, and should be done understandingly and with care.

Plants draw moisture by their roots for their support, and if this supply be cut off by any means, the plant dies. Evergreens taken up in the winter, the roots, more or less mutilated, badly planted, will succumb readily to the keen, drying winds of March, even should they endure to that time.—And we would here inform our farmer friends that their newly planted fruit trees often die from the same cause.

A few Things not generally Known.

Flannel will both keep the person warm and prevent ice from melting—because, being a good non-conductor, it prevents natural warmth from escaping from the body, and alike prevents the heat from penetrating to the ice.

Persons suffering from severe cold in the head, eyes and neck, will receive more and quicker relief from applying linen than cotton cloth, because the former is a good conductor, and readily carries off heat or inflammation, while the latter is a poor conductor, and retains the heat in the face and head, and does not allay the pain. This is also the reason why cotton fabrics next the skin are warmer than linen—being a poor conductor of the natural heat of the body, cotton does not carry it off, or allow it to pass off so readily as linen.

Worsted and yarn stockings are both made of wool, and the difference consists in the fact, that the seperate threads for stockings and that sort of stuffs are more twisted than for worsted stuffs; worsteds are so named from having been originally made at Worsted, England; woolen blankets, for beds, were so named from the first ones having been made by a man of the name of Blanket, in England, in the 14th century.

Cotton and linen cambrics are washed with soap much better in soft water; but then it is much better to rinse them afterward in hard water, as it shrinks and hardens the fibres, and gives the cloth more firmness and elasticity, while the soft water would leave the fabric more lax and limpid—and less brilliant.

Potash and soda are both alkalies, and have some like properties; still, they are very different in some respects. Potash is made by boiling down into a solid mass, like maple sugar, the lye of wood and vegetable ashes in a pot; while soda is procured by burning a sea weed or grass, known by the name of Salsoda.

Both potash and soda, when boiled with grease or oily matters will make soap, but of different character—soda and oil form hard soap, while potash and oil form soft soap.

This is the reason why alkalies applied to grease spots on cloth will remove and clean it—the grease combines with the alkali, forms a soap, which then is easily washed off with water.

For much the same reason, rubbing pure clay on grease spots will cleanse them, as the grease has a strong affinity for the clay, and when combined, water will readily wash out the whole; this is the principle of cleaning cloth with fuller's clay.

Weeds growing in water purifies it.

Live Stock Register.



Potatoes for Horses.

This sensible article is floating around the papers without credit; but it is so true and valuable we print it, and would be glad to give the writer credit if we knew him:

"I once came near losing a valuable horse from feeding him dry hay and oats with nothing loosening. I have never believed in dosing a horse with medicine, but something is actually necessary to keep a horse in the right condition. Many use powders, but Irish potatoes are better, and safer, and cheaper, if fed judiciously. If those who are not in the habit of feeding potatoes to horses will try them, they will be astonished at the result. I have known a horse to change from a lazy, dumpish one, to a quick, active, headstrong animal in five days, by simply adding two quarts of potatoes to his feed daily. If very much clear corn meal is fed, they do not need so many potatoes. Too many potatoes are weakening, and so are too many apples."

Sheep-Killing Dogs.

The Centreville Record has the following about ravenous dogs:

"Several dogs belonging to gentlemen in town got among the sheep of Mr. Nathan H. Green, the night of Saturday, the 13th, killing one and badly tearing and bruising several others. On the following Sunday night, the same dogs, it is supposed, attacked the flock of Hon. J. T. Earle, killing one, wounding five, and scattering the flock to such an extent, that a large number cannot be found. One of the dogs belonged to J. E. Elliott."

During the dog-catching season in Washington 2,677 were bagged, and of this 2,222 were killed. There would be more wool grown in Virginia if there was a dog-catching season throughout the State lasting all the year round.

It costs twice as much to make fat in winter as in summer,

Rich Cows and Sheep at Triadelphia.

Messrs. Editors Maryland Farmer:

Sometime ago, I sent you an account of the remarkable richness of the milk of one of the Jersey Coros-Queen Catharine-of the herd of Hon. Thomas Lansdale, of Triadelphia, Montgomery County, Maryland. Your readers may remember that according to actual test, by a graduated testtube, (made expressly in New York to fill a Maryland order, through E. Whitman & Sons,) the milk of this cow showed thirty per cent. of cream, placing this cow as second, if we admit the claim, (33 per cent.) of Wm. Crozier, of the celebrated Bacon Stock Farm, of New York, as first on the list of the cream producing cows of America. I say, if we admit this claim, for his record is as follows: The American Agriculturist, in commenting upon the greatest yield of cream on record, stated that this gentleman had taken one quart of cream from three of milk; in this case there was no actual test by the test-tube, and the difference between 30 per cent. by the test-tube, (as in Mr. Lansdale's case,) and one quart out of three, in Mr. Crozier's case, is so light, we cannot tell which owns, or has owned-and treated and cared for-the richest cow in America; for the honor of Maryland, had we not better make the claim of superiority for our own State—as we have the proof—and compel the production of rebutting testimony before we admit the claim of your distinguished New York cotemporary?

But, I began this letter to talk about sheep: the questions of wool and mutton production, the dog tax for protection of sheep-husbandry, and the wool tariff for benefit of wool-raisers, are exciting so much attention and discussion throughout the country, any item of actual experience, from an authority on such questions, must be valuable as illustrating the possibilities of sheep husbandry.—Some fat sheep, that Mr. Lansdale sold, in June—Cotswold's crossed with natives—averaged 183 lbs. a piece, and brought 6 cents a pound, live weight; and his flock averaged nearly two lambs a piece, being only one lamb short of the necessary number; we presume this result was due to miscalculation on the part of the ewe.

I have now given you a good cow and a good sheep story; when I meet my next appointment on the Montgomery County circuit, I will call at Triadelphia and gather particulars for a pig story, which is worthy of attention, as illustrating the good results of combining both breed and feed.

D. L.

Housing stock costs less than feeding them,

THE DAIRY.



MILK AS A DIET.

The following article, which we take from the Journal of Chemistry, is pretty good authority for controverting the frequent assertion that milk is unhealthy, inducing biliousness, and is not easily digested by sick persons. But, on this point, as on many others, "doctors differ," and experience must decide. The fact that milk has been provided as nature's first, best nutriment for a large class of beings is in its favor; but then the pump was not always so handy, you know.

MILK IN THE TREATMENT OF TYPHOID.

Professor W. H. Thompson, of the Medical Department of the University of New York, in a lecture on the treatment of typhoid, after referring to the use of beef-tea, which he thinks is "more often the plague of a sick room than any other benevolent mischief that can be named," and to that of grueis, which, though better than beef-tea, are still a sort of "starvation" diet, proceeds to state what he would substitute for them, as follows:—

Far superior to either of these, in its nutritive value and in its digestibility, is that liquid prepared originally for the alimentary canal before it is old enough to dissolve any solid food, namely, milk. First, as to nutritive value, there is nothing absent from milk which the system needs, while in all our sick-room preparations there are invariably some deficiencies, and, generally, lackings of what is essential to continued life. The bones waste away remarkably in typhoid fever; what is there in beef-tea or gruel for them? The nervous tissue rapidly loses bulk also; where in these articles is there the fat which this more than any other tissue needs, except the utterly indigestible boiled fat of beef-tea, which turns into caustic butyric acid in the bowels? But milk has been aptly defined as fluid, flesh and bones together; still better may we add, soluble nervous matter, for it is the nervous tissue which grows fastest and most at the age when milk alone is the diet,

Now we are met by the objection that milk is an indigestable article in fever, and among the laity we often find a positive dread of it, as if it were a poison to the sick. I could never understand how physicians will aim by varius measures to make milk digestable to infants who have to live on it. while in fever, if it seems to disagree, from a more than infantile weakness of the stomach, they are ready to abandon the only thing in the world which can be relied upon exclusively. If we dilute cow's milk, then add sugar and a little salt, and, lastly, cream, so as to make a child, starving because it cannot digest cows milk pure, digest it when it is thus rendered more like human milk, why should we not try the same with a starving fever patient, rather than exchange this complete food for our confessedly incomplete and clumsy preparation? can only say, in answer, that I have never yet met with a typhoid-fever patient who could not take milk, and not only live upon it alone, but also, in marked and impressive contrast with those cases which are fed on slops, be found at the termination of the disease with muscles and tissues still nourished enough to cause surprise even to the patient's friends.

In order to make milk digestable you should aim to reduce its proportion by dilution with onehalf or one-third of lime-water. The alkali in limewater is a great assistant to the digestion of casein, for reasons too long for us here to explain, but, in addition, like salt, lime is both an antiseptic and an excellent agent for allaying irritability of the stomach and bowels. I have had patients take as much as six quarts in the twenty-four hours of milk and lime-water for days together, nor do I object to the mere bulk or amount of liquid which this implies, because I do not think that water is other than a need and a benefit to a fever patient, for it is the safest of all diuretics, and in this form I have never found it increase diarrhæa, but rather the opposite.

But you have still remaining a means for completing digestion, which experience leads me to rate as one of our best adjuvants in the task before us. The introduction of artificial solvents, such as pepsin and pancreatin, marks undoubtedly a real advance in therapeutics, but in no conditions does the employment of pepsin seem so much indicated as in the indigestion of fever. In fact, I have been surprised with some results from its use, which I was not looking for, namely, that it controls the typhoid diarrhœa better than any agent with which I am acquainted.

THE population of Florida is increasing rapidly. The orange culture is the mania. It is a good place to go to.

TO RAISE CREAM.

We now call your attention for a short time to the rising of cream upon milk. I think that there is no branch of industry so universal as the handling of milk, and so little really known about it, as the rising of cream upon milk. Few are aware of the very sensitiveness of milk to atmospheric changes. Mercury itself is not much more so. It is a question among many as to what depth milk should be set, to get the most cream upon a given quanity of milk. It does not make so much difference, as to the depth of the milk, as it does the protection of the milk from the acid or souring. As soon as the acid commences to develop itself in the milk, the cream ceases to rise. Many of you have seen milk sour and whey off, in from ten to twelve hours' time, and in such cases there is as much cream on milk two inches deep, as there is on milk six inches deep. The reason of this is, that the acid commences to develop itself in the milk before the animal heat leaves it; hence there is little or no cream of any value, without regard to depth. With a clear, dry atmosphere the cream will rise clean in the milk; but in that condition of the atmosphere that hastens the acid in the milk, the cream will not rise clean, but seems to hang in the milk, and this even when the milk is protected from the acid by being placed in cold water.

The benefits of setting milk in cold water are that it facilitates the rising of the cream, and protects the milk from the acid until all the cream has time to rise in an unfavorable condition of the atmosphere. For cream to rise readily on milk set in water, the atmosphere in the room should be warmer than the water, provided the water is cold eneough to protect the milk from acid. There will as much cream rise on the milk set ten inches deep, in cold water, in one hour, as there will on milk of the same depth not set in cold water, in twenty-four hours. When milk is set in cold water, the cream commences to rise at once from the bottom of the milk; but on milk not set in water, the cream after a few hours commences to form upon the top of the milk, and gradually grows thicker. To those who wish to set their milk in water, if they do not wish to make cheese I would recommend the large pans, and those who wish to make cheese in connection with their butter, to use the long coolers, nineteen inches long and eight in diameter, for the reason that the cream can be skimmed clean from the coolers at any time. while the cream cannot be skimmed clean from the pans, until the milk thickens or the cream hardens. Those who do not have running water should have the pan for holding the water some ten inches lon- ing some time."

er than the milk pan; then ice can be put in the end of the pan, the water will equalize its own temperature. In skimming the cream off from the milk, there should always be milk enough skimmed in with the cream, to give the butter when churned a bright, clean look. Butter churned from clear cream, little.or no milk skimmed in with it, will have an oily or shiny look to it when it comes which shows that the grain of the butter is destroyed. Cream skimmed from different milkings, if churned at the same time, in one churn, should be mixed eight or ten hours before churning; long enough for it to assimilate and all to become of the same chemical condition. Then the butter will all come at the same time-otherwise there will be a loss, a part left in the buttermilk. Cream should be churned in its first acid, as near as may be. After the acid has developed itself to a certain extent it will begin to eat up the cream, and injure the quality of the butter. In my opinion, the keeping qualities of the butter depend principally upon two things-first, the buttermilk must all be got out; and second, the grain of the butter should be kept as perfect as possible. Butter should not be allowed to churn after it has fairly come, and should never be gathered compact in the buttermilk in the churn.—Utica Herald.

CREAM FOR CHURNING.

Mr. Julian Dannfelt, of the Academy of Agriculture at Stockholm, writing of a Swedish butter factory, remarks of the cream: " It should not be kept more than two days in the warmer part of the year, nor more than three days in colder weather, before being churned; otherwise, it becomes bitter and acquires an unpleasant taste, which is transmitted to the butter made from it, whose value is thereby much diminished." He adds: "It may be accepted as a general rule that the fresher and sweeter the cream is, so much the finer is the butter made from it." On the other hand, two eminent authorities in the same place—Professor Alexander Muller and Dr. Eisendinck—a few years ago, after a long period of careful inquiry and experiment, came to the following conclusion: "The souring of milk or cream has, directly, little or nothing to do with preparing them for the churn. Its influence is, however, otherwise felt, as it causes the casein to pass beyond the gelatinous condition in which the latter is inclined to foam strongly at low temperature, and by enveloping the fat globules, hinders them uniting together. On churning cream that is very sour the casein separates in a fine granular state, which does not interfere with the gathering of butter. Cream churned when slightly sour, as is the custom in the Holstein dairies, yields butter of peculiar and fine aroma, and has the taste which Holstein butter has the after keep-

The Poultry House.



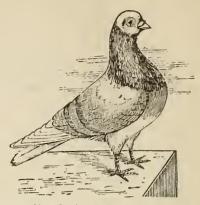
RAISING TURKEYS.

Last year, while traveling in the Visalia country, we met a flock of 300 turkeys, which were being driven to San Francisco to market. It seemed very strange that turkeys could stand so long a trip. but Mr. Johnson, one of the proprietors, informed us that he drove his turkeys to market every year in this manner. Thinking that he must be a very successful poultry raiser, we questioned him as to his method of raising and feeding them, and as we camped together that night, we learned the following facts: "I own half this flock," said Mr. Johnson, "and I raise from 150 to 200 turkeys every year. I have about ten acres of alfalfa, over which I run the water. I have it fenced off in two fields, turkey tight, and then I clip their wings. I have good warm houses and attractive places for the hens to lay, and when they begin to hatch, I shut up the brood for a week or two. At first I feed them coarse corn meal, corn being very plenty in my locality, and mix it up with scalding water or sour milk. I commence from the very first to mix a little black pepper in their feed, and I am careful not to over-feed, nor let them have anything to eat later than four o'clock in the afternoon.

When the young are about two months old I allow the hens to take them into one of the alfalfa fields, and after that they require very little feeding, though a little scalded meal and black pepper, and occasionally a little sulphur, is very good. All the thick milk I put in troughs where they can get all they want of it." He informed us that his present number of turkeys would bring in San Francisco over four hundred dollars. It was his calculation to keep them somewhere near Oakland, in a suitable field, until they had recruited from the trip, before offering for sale,—Sacramento Valley Agriculturist,

For the Maryland Farmer.

BALDHEAD TUMBLERS.



These exceedingly interesting birds are probably the most highly esteemed of the flying tumblers.— They are the best outside performing tumblers, and I have known them to be bred so "close" as to vie with the more homely-clad inside tumblers in their wonderful freaks. Nothing can be imagined more beautiful than a flock of these birds on the wing; on a clear day their markings show very distinctly at a great height. English fanciers have spent much time and skill in endeavoring to breed short-faced birds of this type, and have been quite successful in some instances. But to get them clean as markings and short-faced is very difficult and seldom attained.

We have recently had the pleasure of seeing a pair just imported, which are well up in both requirements, and are really very pretty. But the baldhead always has, and always will demand the greatest attention as a flying tumbler, and of it, as such, we now propose to say a few words. In the first place, the build and carriage must be observed. It should have well-rounded and symmetrical body, short, graceful neck, short legs with the shanks free from feathers, and of a bright red color. Beak must be fine, short and of a light, flesh color. Eyes, pearl. In markings, the body, excepting the head, flights, tail and vent, should be colored and free from any white feathers. The line of separation between the color of the neck and the white of the head must be sharply defined and not too far down. There should be ten white flight feathers in each wing. The color on underpart of body should end at the bare of the legs, and the line should be "clean cut"—that is, none of the feathers intermixing. The tail feathers at the base of the same and around the vent should be of spotless white. It often happens that there are colored feathers on the thighs, but this should be avoided in breeding.

Colored feathers in head, flights and tail are serious blemishes, but are not so likely to be reproduced in the offspring as indistinct markings or slobbered heads,"

The colors of Balds are black, red, yellow, almond, blue, silver and checquer. Reds and yellows should each be of clear, even shade, and free from any darker feathers; the most common blemishes are "washed out" color in the red and "peppery" and reddish yellow. "Peppery yellows" are so called from a sprinkling of ashy and leaden colored spots throughout the plumage, and such birds are generally of less vivid color. Blues should be of that clear, sky color, so much esteemed at an even shade of slate. Almond must be suitably mixed, as in the Almond Tumbler. Very frequent blemishes in this color are the presence of colored tails and spotted heads. Silvers are of three classes-those with different colored wing bars-black, red and yellow. Blacks are the most common, and the bars should be deep in color and very distinct. Reds are seldom good; they should have as distiuct bars as possible, and the rest of the body clear silver. Yellows are very beautiful. They have bright, rich, golden hues, and golden hackle feathers that eradiate beautiful hues in the sun.-The silver on the wings is of a very light, cream color and exceedingly delicate—differing very preceptibly from white, but not so as to permit of its being delineated, and hence the accompanying cut might lead amateurs to suppose the wing butts of this variety were white. They must be seen to be appreciated.

W. ATLEE BURPEE.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Poultry --- Eggs.

There is, probably, more profit in raising poultry and eggs, than in any other of the minor branches of farming, whether raising chickens and eggs for the markets, of rare breeds for sale as propagators.

We are, therefore, glad to see a flourishing poultry association alive among us, as we are to see Horticulture, Agriculture or Mechanical Associations flourish in the country; and shall be pleased to have members of all such societies call at our office, when they can, and allow us a pleasant chat on congenial matters.

A New Hampshire dealer in fancy fowls sings the praises of his favorite breed int he following unique hymn:

If you want some feathered st
That will not your wishes m
When at their nests you daily kn
Buy some eggs or get a fl
Of the famous Plymouth R

In South America is a prolific honey-bee that has not been furnished with a sting.

For the Maryland Farmer.

BROWN LEGHORNS.

BY W. ATLEE BURPEE.

Probably, no variety of fancy poultry has lately attracted more attention than the Brown Leghorn. Certain it is than none better deserve a first rank among all the inhabitants of the poultry yard, both for beauty and profit. In compact and artistic form, well proportioned body, proud, aristocratic carriage, exceeding richness, neatness and brilliancy of plumage, none can surpass them. While in early maturity, hardiness, freedom from all disease, foraging and laying, none can equal them. The Brown Leghorns are pre-eminently well proportioned in all their parts; they are not so slim bodied as the whites. The cock is a fine, noble fellow, and struts as if confident of his superior worth. In plumage, he resembles the B. B. R. games, and vies with them in richness and distinctness of markings. He has a large, single, beautifully erect comb, and long pendant wattles. His ear covers, if the specimen be very meritorious, are of good size, pure, spotless white or creamy white, and close fitting, contrasting most strongly with bright, red face, so that at a long distance they are easily distinguished. He is indeed a thing of beauty and a joy forever. But no less so the hen. Neat and compact in shape, bright and lustrious in plumage, the rich, deep, maroon breast almost shining with brilliancy. On the back, she is most delicately pencilled. Her comb is large and pendant. This, with pure white ear lobes, gives a beauty to her face scarce conceivable. And now to economic merits-early maturity. My young cockerels begin to crow when only seven and eight weeks old, and run after the hens shortly afterwards. The pullets lay at from four to five months old, and continue most persistently-being nonsetters-and laying quite two hundred and fifty eggs per annum. They are sharp as a steel trap, when first hatched, and ever afterward, in seeking their own living. They are remarkably strong and robust. I have had disease take off all the common hens that were used as sitters and leave the Brown Leghorns almost untouched. We could go on ad infinitum, lauding the merits of our favorite fowl, but fearing we have already consumed too much space will close.

Philadelphia, Pa.

The recent shipment of fresh beef to Europe per steamship Illinois from Philadelphia, was entirely successful. Another shipment of 100 beeves was made Friday.

For the Maryland Farmer.

PURE SEED.

What success in raising all kinds of field crops, depends on good pure seed, no one can culculate until he has thoroughly tested it, by actual experiments, for a succession of years.

Seed corn and seed wheat should, by all means, be picked while standing in the field, and dead ripe. Successful florists are careful to gather all their choice varieties from the centre or main stalks of the best specimens; the consequence of which method is, the flowers improve until they are nearly perfect.

Farmers have, from time immemorial, selected their seed corn from the heap after being husked—a custom that has injured corn more than anything else.

In its native, primitive state, I believe that corn had an ear on every joint, from the roots to within 5 or 6 of the tassel. My belief has good grounds too.

Every joint is enveloped in a sheath, and under every sheath, alternately, on the stalk, up to that joint where the stalk assumes a round form, there is an ear, or the commencement of one. Now, I contend that corn can be so improved, that a good, full sized ear can be made to grow in place of the false ones, provided proper stimulants and cultivation are bestowed upon the stalk. (If any one differs from this theory, let them speak out.)

The careless way of saving seed corn and seed wheat, has run both crops down to an average that is not half so large now in wheat as it was twenty years ago, and in corn too, except in a few localities where men of science and practical experience cultivate it. Hardly a hundreth part of the heads in our best cultivated wheat fields are filled. If farmers continue in the heedless way of saving seed, twenty years more will run every variety so low that there cannot be breadstuff enough raised for home consumption.

There are but three things to study in the culture of our cereals—seed, soil, and the art of improving both.

Good, pure seed, of course, stands first. However pure and good it may be, I contend there is always room for improving it. He who is careful to select, save and improve his seed, will not fail to improve his soil by a close study of the principles that underlie good tillage.

A. E. BLUNT.

Cleveland, Tennessee,

ROOT CROPS.—Too late for this number we have a useful article from "Tom Bigby" on roots.

For the Maryland Farmer.

QUINCE CULTURE.

BY D. Z. EVANS, JR.

That quince culture pays, and pays well, too, is not merely problematical, but, as it requires several years to get the trees or bushes to bear full crops and paying ones, it has deterred many from attempting its cultivation more than a few trees to bear for family use, for market purposes. There are very many acres of land which, in texture and condition, is eminently fitted to the cultivation of the quince, but which does not produce any crop of much importance. We would not advise the planting out of large orchards, the same as is done with the apple, pear, peach, &c., as it takes from 6 to 8 years before you can tell whether they will do well or not; but set out a few, say from twentyfive to a few hundred trees, cultivate them welland we think the result will be entirely satisfactory, if the soil be adapted to its growth, a heavy one being best, and the insect enemies do not step in to claim the planter's reward for labor and money ex-

In almost any neighborhood there are quince trees in bearing, which will go far toward proving whether quince culture, on a larger scale, will do. If the insects seriously interfere with the productiveness of the few trees, it is reasonable to suppose the same will be the result with a greater number of the trees, as the increase of food will favor the increase of the insects; and if the trees do not find the soil congenial when but a few are planted, the same result will be manifested in a larger area planted.

The best soil is one which is known as a heavy or clayey loam. The soil should be thoroughly prepared for the reception of the young trees, by plowing deeply and pulverizing well with the harrow before setting them out. The trees should be set out about fifteen feet apart one way by twenty feet the other way, which is the distance apart ours are planted.

A shovelful of fine, well-decomposed stable manure, put into each hole before the tree is planted, though it should not come in immediate contact with roots, adds much to the forwarding of the tree in its earliest stages of growth, which is necessary with almost any kind of tree or plant.

The cultivation should be thorough and con-

The cultivation should be thorough and constant; and, if it can be done, mulching is one of the very best things to forward the growth of the quince, as it delights in a moist, though not wet, soil. About the best variety of the quince is the Orange quince. We grow this kind, and consider it preferable and more profitable than any other variety.

Town Point, Cecil County, Md.

HORTICULTURE.

MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Maryland Horticultural Society held its regular monthly meeting for March in the lower hall of the Masonic Temple. There was an unusually large attendance despite the weather, the audience including a number of ladies. Wm. H. Perot, Chairman, presided, and Wm. B. Sands, Secretary. The report of the memorializing committee, R. W. L. Rasin, Chairman, which was received, showed that the petition presented to the Legislature to pass an act forbidding vagrant cattle to run at large, had passed the Senate but was defeated in the House.

Prizes were awarded as follows: For best table floral design, a three-masted vessel, J. Edward Feast, \$5; airy basket of flowers, James Pentland, \$3; basket of cut flowers, Gustav Berger, \$4; do. R. W. L. Rasin, \$2; collection of twelve plants in bloom, John Feast, \$5; azalias in bloom, six plants in different varieties, E. Hoen, \$3; two dozen cut pansies, E. Whitman, \$1; six daisies in pots, E. Hoen, \$1; twelve varieties of camellias, E. Hurtz, \$3; best American seedling camellia shown, first time, J. Feast, \$4; six blooming cinevarias, John Down, gardener to Mrs. Isabella Brown, \$2; honorable mention was made of a camellia exhibited by Edward Kurtz.

Capt. Charles H. Snow, of Harford, who exhibited some twenty specimens of orchids, delivered an address on these plants, noted for the gorgeous colors, singular shapes and immense numbers of their flowers. They are commonly known as air plants, from their manner of growing on the branches of tall trees, on pieces of cork., &c, without any soil from which to obtain nutriment. They are not frequently seen in cultivation, and Captain Snow's exhibition of numerous kinds in bloom, some of them with flower spikes several feet long, with hundreds of blossoms, was greatly enjoyed.-He explained the treatment and habits of these rarest of Flora's gems. Heat, moisture and fresh air are necessary to their existence. They flourish luxuriantly in Brazil. In the dry seasons they are sustained by the moisture previously secreted in their sponges. They are very precious in England. The plants have various odors, sometimes resembling cinnamon, pepper and other aromatic plants. The seed or pollen is as fine as flour; the plants are hardy and stand the most sudden extremes.

The remarks of Capt. Snow were listened to with great pleasure. As the floral season advances he monthly meetings of the Association will steadly increase in interest and popularity.

MIGNONNETTE.

The mignonnette is a native of the south of Europe, and in that country lives several years, but yet in its wild state is not half as attractive as when we have it under our cultivation. We sow it every year and treat it as an annual; but some good cultivators force it to assume a perennial form, and there is room in this attempt for considerable skill in plant culture. The chief element of success in this kind of skill, is to keep the plant from blossoming. Every spike of flowers is pinched off as fast as it appears. In this way the whole effect of the plant is turned toward growth, and it never thinks of dying on ones hands. After being made to grow one year in this way, it is suffered to bloom the next, and the profusion is wonderful.

There is great scope for variety in the culture of mignonnette in this way. If simply picked off as the flowers appear, the plant makes a good sized, round bush, and even this looks well. But others train a central shoot up a light stake, leaving the lower branches to grow out regularly all round it, and this results in a neat pyramid. Others, again, have a fancy for what they term "tree mignonnette," and in this plan they train up a central shoot just as in the pyramidal plan, but cut away all the side shoots, leaving only the main central shoot until it reaches one or two feet high, when it is pinched off, and numerous side shoots push out, even here there is scope for variety. Some pinch the head so as to make a round ball of it. We cannot say that this is beautiful, especially when made so round as to give the appearance of a floral drum stick, but still, there is always a pleasure resultant from a feeling that we can make a plant be obedient to our wills in assuming such shapes. It is not that we like such forms or see great beauty in them, but they are tributes to our skill, and people, who can accomplish these results, are sure to be regarded by their friends as the good plant growers that they certainly are.

Of course these plans of growing mignonnette demand that the plants should be cultivated in pots. Many plants can be grown in the ground in summer, and taken up and potted in the fall, but of such is not the mignonmette.

If the farmer wishes to raise his own trees, he can sow the seed in pumace in the fall,

ON FLOWERING EVERGREENS.

Paper read by Mr. John Feast, before the Maryland Horticultural Society, at its January Meeting—1876,

Mr. President:—This interesting subject, before the Society this evening, has been fully explained by the gentleman preceding me. In relation to the Conifer tribe of evergreens, they are useful as well as ornamental; but I wish to draw your attention to another class of evergreens, perhaps, not so useful but more beautiful, when in flower, and as one that stands unrivalled, the Magnolia grandiflora, a native of the Southern States, but does well in this latitude.

From the original, by hybridizing, other varieties have been obtained of a fine character, which varies in foliage, having a pulbescent covering under the leaf, which gives a fine effect when in flower, especially if a high wind prevails; the flowers are similar, of a creamy white, having some odor, but not unpleasant; few plants surpass this when in flower, and it is largely cultivated in Europe; avenues are planted, giving the finest effect, but it don't grow there as in its native State, assuming a dwarfer habit.

Besides the grandiflora, we have the Exmonthii, Oxoniensis, the Preeve, and others; thousands of seedlings are annually raised; in a few years we may expect a number added to those in cultivation, and as a specimen tree.

Of all evergreens, with flowers eight to twelve inches in diameter, varying in hight from forty to sixty feet high, this country can boast of having with this the Wellingtonia gigantea, two of the most noble trees cultivated. The Ilex or Hollys are useful plants, some planted for hedges, which lasts many years, and look well when in order .-Others as specimens are attractive, they have a fine effect planted in clumps, mixing the variegated varieties, of which some are beautiful; those from Japan liave handsome foliage, as the cornuta and furcata, macrophillia, leaves as large as a magnolia, bearing large berries similar to a cherry; when in fruit are much admired. Acubas are another family of plants, that do in the shade better than exposed to the sun; for a long time we had but the Japonica, but of late many varieties have been introduced from Japan, some bearing seed which are beautiful on the plant, and with the foliage of a golden hue, so finely marked, ranks them equal to any variegated plant now cultivated; being of a dwarf habit, they are not calculated for a specimen plant, but generally planted in a shady or northern situation.

Legustrum or Privet, are also used for hedges, which do well here. Few varieties were known till of late years; some beautiful variegated varieties were found by Fortune in his travels, and none introduced; the Japonica makes a fine specimen plant, having large foliage to force in winter for cut flowers. Coriacea is one lately from Japan, with very dark foliage.

Ivys, though common, must have their place in the family of evergreens, having that vitality, and growing where no other can grow, as the covering of old walls, trees, fences, &c., also, as a winter house plant, both hot and cold, which destroys most plants. It is a fine basket plant; some of the can be grown as a specimen, the arbored, which variegated ones are prettily marked, but only one are yet scarce. Catonoastere are seldom seen, yet they make a fine show when covered with fruit.—The Simondsii and Mucronata are pretty shrubs, and the Microphillia is well adapted for covering walls, having seen one plant cover the side of a house, and covered with its scarlet berries, similar to the Hawthorn.

There is another family, the Box, which lasts for many years, taking half a century to attain much in hight. Some of the tree kinds make pretty specimens, as the Minorca variegata and rotundifolia, which is yet scarce and lately from Japan. The dwarf kinds are too well known as used for edging, yet very useful. Eleagnus, of which there are but few sorts, are very beautiful and attractive plants; the Aure Marginate is considered one of the finest foliage plants known, it is a native of Japan; it is quite hardy after being protected a winter or two; owing to its scarcity, it will be some time before a quantity will be for sale.

Euonymus are plants with fine foliage; they form handsome specimens on a lawn, and be cut in any shape, bearing the knife which may be freely used. Some of the variegated varieties are beautiful. The dwarf one is a repent plant, taking root like the Ivy; does well when planted in the shade, and will cover the ground in a short time; it is a fine basket plant, and much used for that purpose. There are many other fine Evergreens, if variety is wanted, as the Phyllreas, Alaternus, Photinias, Ruscuoles Osmanthuses, and one of a dwarf habit, the Daphne Eneorum, a pretty flowering plant with pink flowers, and sweet smelling. It is rather difficult to cultivate; only does well in some situations, like our native Kalmia, which no one in their travels can but admire when they see acres of this most beautiful flower; but too common, being a native, to cultivate; where in Europe it is extensively cultivated, and sold at a high price; few plants are more admired than this our common

wood Laurel, which should have a place where space would allow in every collection.

Having given a brief sketch of some mentioned, I shall close with the family Rhododendrons, one that is so favorably known in general, by the Mountain Laurel, being a native of the range of mountains from the Alleghanys to the Kings Mountain, in Georgia. There are several shades of this plant, varying from a pink to white; they are also found on the Caucasian Mountains, Boatan, Sikam and Japan; the hardier varieties have been crossed and hybridized with the tender sorts, which have given rise to hundreds of varieties. In Europe, I have seen hundreds of thousands covering acres of ground which have been raised from seed; and any superior kind they increase by grafting our common stalks. The first introduced was the Pontic and Arhorea, near fifty years past, but since that time, vast numbers have been imported, and some at high prices. It is generally supposed they are hard to cultivate, but if planted in proper soil, composed of a loamy soil, with a mixture of leaf soil, sand and rotted cow manure, and give a sufficient of drainage, will ensure success. Porous soil will not do like peat, as the sun penetrates the roots and injures them. After planting, given a covering of rotted leaves around the plants, three inches thick, which will protect the roots both winter and summer, from being injured; if this is done, they stand exposed and flower freely, as in the shade, which have been proved in this vicinity for many years; and when plants become tall and naked at the bottom, cut them down to the ground, as the only way to keep them alive and do well; such I have found my experience in life, and trust that this beautiful class of plants will be more generally planted by the lover of plants and flowers.

Heavy Bunch of Grapes.

This, from an English paper, is worth notice: A bunch of black Hamburg grapes was shown the other day at the Great International Horticultural Exhibition, at Belfast, which weighed twenty pounds twelve ounces. This was furnished by Mr. Hunter, of Lambton Castle, and exceeds the weight of Speechly's cluster of Syrian by about a pound.— Setting aside the fact that the latter variety is a much coarser grape, bearing large clusters under the most ordinary cultivation, the analogy between the two grapes in this case is similar to that existing between a Queen Pine and a Providence. This cluster is the largest as yet grown in Britain, and, like the celebrated fifteen-pound Providence Pine, grown at Gunnersbury by Mills, will long be remembered as a triumph in the history of fruit culture.

PEACH TREES.

Last season peach trees, as well as some other sorts, had their limbs much broken down by the heavy burdens of fruit, as also by brisk winds; some trees being much mared and injured thereby.

Now is the time, if not already done, to repair damages; this can be done to a considerable degree, by carefully cutting away the broken branches, many of which are hanging to the trees with their small branches resting on the ground; they should be cut off with saw or chisel, first cutting the under side, so they will not tear or peal the trunk any more than is already done.

After trimming the wound all over smoothly, with a sharp knife or chisel, the place should be painted over thoroughly, with a thick paint by a brush, in order perfectly to keep the water out of the wound, which would cause them soon to rot into the very heart of the tree; it will also prevent the sap from running and weaken the vitality of the tree. Putting on clay or plaster answers the purpose pretty well, but it is soon washed off by the rains and needs to be repeated, but the paint remains, excluding air and water effectually.

In pruning peach trees, as all fruit trees, in fact, the branches should be left very low, and only the cross or interfering branches should be cut off, with some shortening-in of the longer outside branches; there is generally too much pruning, and it is generally done too high, also. Branches should be left on the trunks very low down for several good reasons, chief among which are, that it shelters the trunks from the hot sun and severe winds; besides, it shades the ground around the roots, keeping them moist and cool, which is a great consideration. Then a broader extent of bearing twigs are able to enjoy sun and air, which is favorable to the production of more good fruit; and then the fruit is more easily gathered, and in better condition than when most of it grows higher up on the trees.

A good way to prevent the limbs from breaking down and splitting off, is to run a small wire—smaller than telegraph wire—around on the outer side of the limbs; this prevents any from breaking off; small cord is sometimes used on small trees—stout wrapping twine—but that soon becomes rotten in the weather and must be renewed often; but the wire will last for a lifetime; we have tried this and found it very serviceable; it saves the trouble and awkward look of props under the trees, which are much in the way.

DRAIN TILE.—There is a growing knowledge of the great value of *drain tile*, and Farmers frequently come into our office to inquire where it may be had; who can inform?

Manuring Orchards.

People often look at trees growing on rocky hill sides, and argue therefrom, that trees can grow without manure. They know corn, potatoes and grass must have something given to them to eat or they will not thrive, but they regard trees as a different order of vegetables—something that can thrive and flourish where no other vegetation would.

But in the case of trees on rocky hill sides, the land is any thing else than poor. The rough rocks keep the land from leaching badly by rains. The rocks themselves often contain valuable mineral matter, which, as the rock decays, and is presented in a form that plants can feed upon. Then, whatever vegetation grows among the rocks, remains there to decay, and even leaves and other foreign substances that plow in the crevices and land hollows, formed by the rocks, make a valuable plant food on which the tree thrives. Indeed, trees in apparently poor, rocky places, are really much better off than many trees in a farmer's orchard where the trees are in what appears to be good land.

Fruit trees in some of the Eastern States are often planted among the rocks in places where it would not pay to try to cultivate in any other way. But the trees are not starved. For the reasons we have given they are quite well off, and, in consequence, give abundant and paying crops.

In our more level land the trees must have manure given them. In many cases it is as necessary to the best success that trees have an occasional manuring, as it is that any other farm crop have manure. There have been many discussions as to whether manure for fruit trees should be applied broadcast or plowed in. We would say that for orchard trees there is no rule. It depends on one's circumstances. If one has the trees on the ground where vegetables or grain are grown, the manure is, of course, plowed in for the sake of these crops, and the roots of the fruit trees fight with the vegetables for some of it, and get it too. But there are many orchards where there are no crops grown but the trees, and these it is excellent practice to apply manure as a top dressing at least every other year.

As to the material with which to top dress, it is not so much a matter of choice as of convenience. One may fine some article an excellent fertilizer, and recommend it, and yet no one be so situated as to get it as he does. Along the New England coast, sea-weed is freely used for top dressing orchards, and the fine pear plantations of the tremendous crops of which we hear so much about, are top dressed in this way. It is quite probable that there is nothing in the sea-weed itself, any

more than in any other vegetable substance, that gives it advantage, but it is, most likely, from the salt it contains, and, no doubt, an orchard would be benefitted even by a little common salt being scattered over the surface under the trees.

In a word, top dress your orchards occasionally, if you would have them bear an abundance of good fruit; but be not worried about what you should top dress it with. We read in an agricultural paper, some months ago, of a Pennsylvania fruit grower, who, in the absence of anything better, spread clay from the digging of cellar for a house near by, and found good results from such a weak application as this. We do not know that so poor an article as this would do any good to our trees, but it shows how little is needed in such cases to give good returns.

Early Potatoes.

In view of the advent of the potato beetle, it is as well to review what we have learned concerning it, so as to be prepared somewhat for its appearance the next season.

In the first place, it is certain that they are not as numerous or destructive early, as late, in the season; the earlier, therefore, they can be planted the better they will do. This is an additional argument in favor of early planting. The best growers have generally found that the sooner the potato can be got into the ground in spring the better.—The Early Rose, all things considered, has been found the best early variety to plant.

Another point is made manifest, namely, that fowls will eat the potato bug and be not the least injured by them, as no one could understand why they should be. If, therefore, a plot of potatoes can be set out where the chickens can have a free run through them, it will be to the advantage of the crop.

Paris Green has been proved to be the only remedy that will kill the insect, but as this is a deadly poison, being a compound of arsenic, it should be confined in its use to the farm, and on no account, be permitted to enter the garden. It may get on to other vegetables that are eaten and poisen the whole family. Some have thought that the poisen would enter the potato tuber, and in this way a potato raised on land that has Paris Green incorporated in it would absorb poison, and in this way be unfit to eat; but it has been clearly proved that this is a mistake. They are, in every way, as healthy as those raised in ordinary soil. Still, one cannot be too careful in its use. Though it will not poison pototoes, it will poison those who accidently take it into their system.

A Chance for Florists.

The old and established State Horticultural So-				
ciety of Massachusetts, offers the following liberal				
prizes for Essays on different subjects:				
For the best Essay upon the Culture and				
Varieties of Roses \$25 00				
For the best Essay upon the Culture of				
Flowers and Foliage for Winter Deco-				
ration and the Market, with a list of the				
most desirable varieties 25 00				
For the best Essay upon the Culture of the				
Squash and Melon, with a list of the				
best varieties 25 00				
For the best Essay upon the Ripening and				
Marketing of Pears 25 00				
For the best Essay upon the Improvement				
and Ornamentation of Suburban and				
Country Roads 25 00				
The Essays to be sent to the Committee on Pub-				
lication and Discussion, Horticultural Hall, Bos-				

The Essays to be sent to the Committee on Publication and Discussion, Horticultural Hall, Boston, so as to be received by the first of November, in sealed envelopes, unsigned, but accompanied by the name of the writer in a separate sealed envelope. Notice will be given to successful competitors of the time for reading their Essays.

All the Society's prizes are open to general competition.

WILLIAM C. STRONG,

Chairman of Committee

Boston, February 19th, 1876.

FRUIT TREES—SALT.—People frequently make inquiry of us in regard to the use of *salt* for vegetable growth, particularly of its use about the roots of fruit trees; and also for small fruit bushes and flowering shrubs.

It is well known that digging the grass and earth from the roots of fruit trees in late fall or early spring, and then sprinkling a large handful of salt over the place and turning the earth back, is highly beneficial to the growth and health of the trees; besides that, it is also beneficial in destroying worms and other insects to a considerable extent,

But a similar application of old ashes, or lime. or powdered charcoal, is even more beneficial to both trees and fruit, in the opinion of many, than salt. Iron scraps and filings from the blacksmith's shop is often very useful.

Now is a good time to perform the operation to improve the crop of fruits for the coming season. Digging and stirring the earth carefully, with a pronged hoe or fork, is beneficial of itself for young growing trees.

Roll your fields and make smooth mowing.

Banking Up Fruit Trees.

Constant readers of the MARYLAND FARMER will remember, doubtless, that in the last June No. we gave an account of the good results of banking up the trunks of pear trees, 18 to 20 inches high, as practised by Capt. H. D. Smith, and a later statement of the beneficial effects of similar treatment of young trees, by Col. Hiram Pitts, of whose reports the Germantown Telegraph gives the following confirmatory evidence:

"This reminds us that many years ago, when Mr. Longworth was one of the leading horticultural luminaries, he told us of the wonderful success which a neighbor of his, a Mr. Bolmar, had in mounding up peach, plum, and other fruit trees .-Mr. Bolmar made mounds not merely eighteen or twenty inches high, but three or four feet, reaching in some cases to the branches, the whole mound sloped off, so as to give it the appearance of an inverted funnel. Mr. Longworth used to describe the growth of these trees as something remarkable, and besides the growth the borers had no inclination to ascend these mounds to get at the trunks. The fear that most persons would have, that the roots would be smothered, proved groundless, as the small roots were mostly beyond the circumference of the monnd, indeed, many of them went up in the mound for food."

Peach Prospects.

A Delaware paper gives the following as to the next peach crop:

No PEACH CROP WEST. - The following extract, from a private letter, dated, Illinois, February 14th, 1876, will interest many of our readers "You will have no competition in the peach crop from this section of Egypt (Southern Illinois) .-We have had but little winter, but enough in twenty-four hours to kill the universally advanced peach buds. On the 1st of February, the warm winds from the south of the day previous, changed to northwest, accompanied with sleet-then a hurrican of snow, and in twenty-four hours the thermometer fell from 55 degrees above zero to 8 degrees below." The crop is gone, as this is the great peach country of the West, and as a similar calamity last year lead our growers to ship to Chicago and St. Louis, as well as other points West, with happy results. The news will give our growers due notice, so that they may make their preparations sooner this year. A Michigan paper also states that the crop in that State has been nearly, if not totally, destroyed by the late sudden changes in the weather north,

POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS.

MARCH MEETING-1876.

We have room for only a brief notice of the regular monthly meeting of this excellent and useful society. J. H. Gray, President and J. E. Snodgrass, Secretary.

EXHIBITION AT THE CENTENNIAL.
This question was discussed, and Prof. Taylor, after a few remarks upon the importance of filling the space to be asked for, brought the question of how much to an issue by moving two hundred and fifty square feet. On his motion the committee was instructed accordingly.

In regard to preparation various views were held. Dr. Howland, Col. Daniels, Ex-President Gillingham, Prof. Taylor, Judson S. Brown and others urged the importance of this section of the country being as creditably represented at Philadelphia as it was last year at Chicago.

The Secretary said there would be some glass cases required. These need not be expensive.— There would probably be very plain as well as very showy fixtures there, according to the means, taste or fancy of exhibitors. He thought our southern pine wood, carefully stained, would suffice. He had some new window sash, intended to use in his buildings, but suitable enough he thought.

The question of changing the name of the Society was discussed and voted down.

Col. Daniels said he agreed fully with Dr. Howland and the report just read. The Association had become

WIDELY KNOWN

by its present significant name. It had won laurels at Chicago and elsewhere under it, and it could not afford to lose the prestige thus secured. There was, for this and other reasons, a great reluctance on the part of the older members to make the change suggested.

Mrs. Nute, Ex-President Gillingham, Prof. Taylor, Col. Chase and the Secretary supported the view taken by the above report—the last named saying that he knew of no worse habit in associations than tinkering at constitutions and laws.

FUNGOID DISEASES.

The order of the day was now called. It was an Essay on "Fungoid Diseases in Fruits and Fruit Trees," by Dr. Howland.

The essayist did not prepare anything in the shape of a written Essay, but he was well fortified with his admirable binocular microscope and a black-board, wherewith to illustrate his views on

the subject assigned to him.
Prof. Taylor, Microscopist of the Department of Agriculture, followed. He began by explaining the nature of blue mould, which is a fungus, and drawings of which he made on the black-board, exhibiting its various stages of growth from a simple

The spores of a blue mould fungus, although only about the four-thousandth of an inch in measurement, multiply so rapidly that many millions of them are reproduced in a very short period, when the conditions are favorable. These little spores germinate and throw out roots, called mycelium .-It is frequently seen in Vinegar, and is known as "mother of vinegar." It becomes an active ferment, an acid producer. Ropy wine and ropy

bread consists of large quantities of mycelium. A proper knowledge of this minute fungus would lead to the making of good bread-wholesome food generally.

Dr. Taylor explained that by the aid of chemistry starch, paper, cotton rags, saw-dust-in short, every cellulose substance—was convertible into

grape sugar.

Prof. Brainerd, of the Patent Office, said the subject introduced by the essayist, Dr. Howland, and discussed by Prof. Taylor, was one of deep interest to every individual, but especially to the fruit grower. Microscopic investigations of the subject of fungus growths presented the most reliable means of gaining correct information. From these investigations it is reasonably inferred that the spores of the fungi find lodgment and support-not upon healthy, but upon unhealthy issues.

THE DISEASE AMONG FRUIT TREES, called "the Blight," was not the cause, but the effect of fungus growth—that is, fungus is the result and not the cause of the disease. A healthy and vigorous tree is able to resist the attacks of parasitic fungus, in the same manner that a healthy human body is able to withstand exposure that would prostrate one of a feeble and diseased constitu-

The members present, and a number of visitors, attested their appreciation of the valuable information imparted by the above-named scientists, by close attention to the discussion. On motion of Mr. Brown, a vote of thanks was tendered to them. It was followed by the announcement by the chair that the next Essay would treat of "Cranberry Culture," and be prepared by Mrs. Harriet N. Nute. Professor Taylor will join in the discussion of that subject also.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

On the sample table were apples, in a noticeably good condition for the season. They were from the orchard of Stacey H. Snowden, of Collingwood, Va. They were of the following varieties, viz: Smith's Cider, Rawle's Jennet and Winter Paradise.

Albert Chandlee, of Sandy Spring, Md., and H. G. Rockwell, of Anacostia, D. C., were elected to

membership.

Adjourned to the first Tuesday in April.

THE CONQUEROR TOMATO.—One of the valuable novelties which Mr. Bliss supplies is the celebrated "Conqueror" Tomato, which is very fair, solid and earlier than all others. It delights in rich, mellow, well-drained soils, in warm locations; and does best to be supported on stakes or trellis. A handsome cut of it can be seen in his advertisement, along with the beautiful "Snowflake" pota-

Don't BE SELFISH.—Farmers, when you get together at the club, or on other occasions, you are always ready to report and inform your neighbors of the results of your experience and operations. Now, why not do the same through the farmer papers, and give a wider scope to the usefulness of your lessons and examples? We shall be glad to receive your articles.

To Beat the Curculio.

Now, friends, go to work and raise plums, apricots, and other fruits of that kind.

It is reported by the Iowa Horticultural Society, that burning coal tar under the trees, when in young fruit, is a sure preventive of the ravages of the Curculio.

Take any long handled vessel, like a frying pan, put in the tar, set it afire, carry it around the trees, letting the smoke go freely among the branches and fruit. Coal tar makes a thick, heavy smoke which rests on the fruit and leaves, and is proof against attacks of enemies. Mr. Kauffman and others have tried and proved it. Do it often, as rain washes it off.

BEETS AND BUTTER.—One evening last month Mr. F. B. Steiner brought to this office a number of very large "long red beets," some of them knee high to a man; they are part of a crop which gave 150 bushels to about one-third of an acre of land, grown on his farm in Anne Arundel county.

Mr. Steiner also showed us beautiful sweet butter, made from the milk of a young heifer fed with that crop of beets; and he says—what every body knows who has tried it—that they make superior feed for milch cows. In fact, we know of only one kind of feed that is better for that purpose, and that is carrots and parsnips.

We notice these things for the benefit of our nu-

merous readers; feed the cows during the cold season plenty of those roots, and you will have no trouble in getting good milk. Horses and sheep are also very fond of them, and do well on them; in all cases, the grit and earth should be washed off clean, and the roots cut into small pieces and lightly salted; it is a good plan to cut and mix some hay or fodder with them. Nothing like roots for stock in the cold months.

Flowers and Flower Culture.

There are many objects of beauty—objects that delight the finer and purer sensibilities of our race; there is a deep charm and purifying effect even in the handling of flowers; but to an appreciative person there is still a richer charm in cultivating and caring for the growing, budding and bursting flowers; they are the most decorative of all the ornamental productions of nature; the true florist regards his plants with not only pleasure but affection. The true artist finds exquisite delight in painting flowers, or moulding them in wax, and otherwise imitating them.

The parlor, the dining room, the library and the nursery can have no more beautiful embellishment than the display of flowers; and the lady who has a true taste and skill in growing house and garden plants and flowers, other things being equal, is more happy and contented, with more powers of

pleasing others, than one who does not thus employ a portion of her time and care thus.

Flowers are equally acceptable in festive or sorrowful occasions; they are sought both for bridal and burial ceremonies.

Here is a handsome engraving of a beautiful floral scene, the subject of a rare and costly chromo. issued by our enterprising and tasteful florist, JAS. VICK, of Rochester, N. Y., with which he has favored us from his Floral Guide.



And here is another, even more beautiful picture of ingenious device, from the same source, which is a pleasant study for our young readers particularly.



THE

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W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor.

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Special Contributors for 1876.

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Barnes Compton,
Dr. E. J. Henkle,
John Merryman,
A. M. Halsted,
Ed. L. F. Hardcastle,
D. Lawrence,

John Carroll Waish, John Lee Carroll, Augustus L. Taveau, John Feast, D. Z. Evans, Jr, John F. Wolfinger, C. K. Thomas,

Explanatory.

On my return from a western trip, I find numerous letters—some of which called for prompt answers; a fortnight's absence will explain delay in proper attention to all such cases.

D. S. C.

"L. F. H." sends us several useful recipes and other suggestions to housekeepers, but too late for this number of the Farmer. Thanks.

Gen. Winn has sent us another excellent communication for May number.

"Reasons Why," from Dr. Snodgrass, will appear in next number.

Dr. L. M.—We have a very philosophical article from Dr. L. M. which will appear as soon as we can make room for it.

ALPACA SHEEP.

Among other valuable property to be disposed of at auction sale, on the 18th of April inst., at the residence of the late Gov. Francis Thomas, in Franklinville, Garrett County, Maryland—will be 13 head of beautiful and rare Alpaca Sheep. They are fleece-bearing animals, from which the rich and elegant fabrics of that name are made. They are very rare in this country, yet well adapted to our climate. They were imported into this country by the late Gov. Thomas, and are to be sold, as above, by Geo. T. Dunlop, Esq., of Georgetown, D. C., as administrator of the estate. This is certainly a rare chance to obtain that valuable property.

THOMAS' SMOOTHING HARROW.—In a somewhat lengthy and elaborate article on harrows, the *Vermont Record and Farmer* gives the following in regard to Thomas' excellent smoothing harrow:

"Seeing the advertisement of J. J. Thomas' Patent Smoothing Harrow, of Geneva, N. Y., I sent for their circulars, and after studying the explanation of the harrow and its principles, and reading the recommendations, I sent them the money for a harrow, and, although a number of years have passed since then, I have never regretted having done so, nor should I if I had sent them \$50, or even \$75, instead of \$25. Its slanting teeth of 1/2 inch round steel are always bright and clean, cutting like a knife, running upon every lump and clod like a sled runner, and holding them until they are cut and thoroughly pulverized. From the very position of its teeth—slanting backwards an angle of 45 degrees—it is imposible to clog it, and owing to the size of them, and their position, it is of very light draft.

ONE WAY TO HELP Us.—Our friends can help us much if on all suitable occasions they will show their copies of the MARYLAND FARMER to their acquaintances, and tell them of its usefulness; and for this kindness we will feel truly thankful; it will increase our subscription, as we have already learned, for friends have told that they showed the Farmer to their neighbors, and they at once became subscribers; thereby, they were benefitted, and so were we.

This increased patronage enables us to make a better paper; and that is a benefit to all readers and the public also.

There will probably be more ice housed on the Kennebec than eyer before. At least 300,000 tons have already secured a sale, requiring 1,000 vessels to carry it, or ten a day during the shipping season.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

MARYLAND — PENNSYLVANIA — OHIO — CROPS, WHEAT, FRUIT, CORN, SUGAR-FLINT, EARLY EMIGRANTS—ASYLUM FOR BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB.

FLINT, MICH., March 10, 1876.

In passing through Maryland, in many places, we noticed farmers plowing fields for spring crops, as corn, potatoes, oats, &c. Other places showed them sowing lime, broadcast, on fields already plowed, to be dragged into the surface, for spring planting. In a few places, shooks of corn stalks were seen standing in the fields, where grown, after the labor of being cut and gathered; this is a great waste-they ought to have been cut up and fed to stock, to swell their muscle, and the richness of the compost heap; besides, they now stand in the way of work. As a general thing, the wheat crop looks promising, with not as much injury as was feared; some spots look bare or yellow, but mostly green and alive.

Through Pennsylvania-near York and Harrisburg-the wheat looks more promising and less injured than in Maryland; here, also, plowing was being done for summer crops; lime was being spread; we saw occasionally a roller for crushing the lumps and clods, which, in part, accounts for the greener looks of the wheat—it having been well rolled last fall before the ground was frozen, which set the plants more firmly and crushed the dirt around them, with better protection against the winter.

The buds of fruit trees appear to be uninjured so far by the frost and wind. But we were told that in some localities the peach trees have been injured, and a thin crop is expected—but we hope the best.

Passing Pittsburg and reaching Ohio, we found the wheat looking even more promising in this State than elsewhere; the rollers appeared more frequently here, and, besides, in many places, we noticed that the knolls and exposed spots had been mulched with manure last fall, which effectually protected the grain. There having been much less snow, all long this route, than usual, crops needed more protection than otherwise. In this State the fruit crop, specially apples, is quite promising. Here we also noticed many camps in the forests, where the people were busy making sugar from the maple sap—always a pleasant season to the young people for sugar parties.

Next, we came into Michigan, after leaving Toledo, reaching Monroe, and thence coming to Detroit. In this State, the crops are about the same, used; they have not yet been much needed, and

promising as well as in the other States passed through. Sugar is also made in some parts of this State. The winter has been mild, and the spring favorable for early work, along all the route; and the farmers all have our sincere wishes for a continued favorable season, until their harvests are gotten in safely and bountiful-nice weather now.

This young city of FLINT, where I am visiting with my children, is a neat, thriving place, of some 8,000 population, with elegant residences, magnificent school houses, church buildings and other matters to correspond. It is a large lumber depot, with a considerable quantity of other manufactures. It is blessed with clear water and healthy airwide streets-beautiful location, and a thriving population. The contrast is surprising and gratifying as compared with the location 35 years, when the writer of this was first here; there being then a little clump of log shanties and a throng of imigrants, "looking at and buying lands to make new homes and farms." The Asylum for Blind, Deaf and Dumb is here—a splendid edifice and fine productive farm, on which many of the patients work, and in the shops with it.—C.

THE WEATHER—LUMBER—FERTILIZERS—POTA-TOES-FRUITS-THOROUGH CULTURE-PRUNING.

FLINT, MICH., March 14, 1876.

Last week weather was warm, soft, like spring; now, sharp freezing, with half foot of snow, and sleighs flying over the roads with merry riders; buds of trees and shrubs had swelled and softened with sap-now, they are hard as crystal, with frost; if they thaw out gradually, without wind or much hot sun, so that the moisture is not too quickly evaporated, there will be but little damage done to fruit prospects, otherwise it will be very serious.

The finest Rose and Mercer potatoes are selling here at 20 cents per bushel—as good as are ever seen in Baltimore for three or four times that price; in fact, as good ones are seldom seen in that city as far as I know.

There has been so little snow in the pine woods the past winter, and so little ice, the lumbering business has been much impeded, few logs have been gotten into the streams and lakes; consequently the mills will have small supply—less than half-for sawing the coming season, and hundreds of men will be thrown out of regular work, and lumber be higher.

In this region—Northern and Western Michigan —but small quantities of commercial fertilizers are

the people have not gotten into the practice of using them much. Plaster and salt are considerably used in agricultural operations, as those articles are abundant in the Saganaw and Grand river regions. But, no doubt, a moderate quantity of super-phosphates and guanos would be useful and profitable as stimulants to give crops quick and vigorous growth, as the soils are yet full of vegetable and mineral matters for nourishing vegetable growth.

Pruning.—In some places, I notice the people indulging in the bad practice of pruning their shade and fruit trees in the winter, which causes them to bleed and exhaust themselves of sap in the spring; trees should be trimmed only after middle of July and before cold weather, when the sap is hardened into wood; and then but very little, just enough to secure good shape and get crowding limbs out of the way; they should never be trimmed when the sap will run; sap is the life-blood of trees, as blood is of man.

Farmers here very generally use all the improved implements and tools more numerously than they do in the South; they cultivate less land and do it more thoroughly—thus obtaining better returns for their labors.—C.

PIMLICO RACES.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the Spring Meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club, announced for May 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th. Four races each day, and many entries of first rate horses in each of the stakes. A large sum is given by the Club as purses and additions to entries and stakes. There is every reason to expect the best sport and the highest success, if it be possible, to accomplish greater success than has heretofore crowned the meetings of this popular Club.

The stock breeders of Maryland owe much to the Maryland Jockey Club for the benefit it has conferred on horse breeders by semi-annually bringing within our borders wealthy men, who are hunting for fine horses for different purposes.

Baltimoreans should encourage the noble sport, for it brings and leaves among our people over half a million of dollars annually. Those of our friends who have promising racers, trotters, pacers, coach or saddle horses, should bring them to Pimlico at the time of the races, and they would thereby be likely to obtain high prices. But they must not expect to get \$30,000 for a \$500 horse. Yet they may hope and be likely to realize \$500 for the same colt, which at home would not probably bring under the hammer \$200. We look upon horse racing as honorable and legitimate pastime, and highly useful in improving the breed of that noble animal, and consequently to a great degree beneficial to the farming interest.

Taxes and Cultivated Lands.

The plan of taxing the property of churches and literary societies is beginning to attract public attention, and is becoming popular; also the taxing of railroad beds and property, with canals and all chartered societies and incorporations. In the absence of this, and as an offset, it is proposed to exempt all farming lands under absolute cultivation. Here is some publication on the subject:

"At the December monthly meeting of the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association, the President, Mr. A. B. Davis, submitted, with appropriate remarks, the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That to encourage emigration, and relieve the farming community from the unequal burthen of taxation which now rests upon it—the Legislature of Maryland be petitioned to pass a law exempting all lands actually in cultivation from the burthen of taxation.

At the regular quarterly meeting of the Executive Committee of said Association, a resolution was adopted expressing non-concurrence in the above resolution, but at the same time declaring it as the sense of the Committee, that all property of every description ought to bear its equal burthen of taxation.

At the January monthly meeting of the same Society, Mr. Davis read the following paper in support of his original resolution, which, being unanimously approved, a copy was requested for publication."

We have read this able paper, and may publish portions of it at a future time.

The paper of Mr. Davis, above alluded to, cites the disastrous effects of the war—emancipating slavery—as bearing proportionally more heavily on the agricultural classes than others, and that, therefore, they should be exempt from the burden of more than moderate taxation; and that all the now untaxed property should bear its equal proportion of public burdens—such as railroads, canals, church property, corporations, national banks, &c., all of which, we believe, is very just and proper.

Lord Coke, speaking of banks and other corporations, said "they had no souls to damn or bodies to kick;" but our legislative authority—whose creations these corporations are—should let them know that, at least, they have purses which may and shall be tapped, and coffers which may be legally opened to support the government which created them, and no longer leave the larger burdens of government expense to be paid and borne by farming classes.

Mr. Davis' paper well deserves reading and heeding by the community and the legislature.

HOP CULTURE.

To the Editors of Maryland Farmer:

I notice the inquiry of your correspondent, from Lexington, regarding hop growing, &c.

Were I not so largely engaged in general fruit culture, and especially grape culture, I would most certainly embark in hop culture. I have had a small yard in successful bearing two years, and the results are entirely encouraging, and leave no doubt in my mind that with good management hop growing will pay better here than in the North or West, and prove far more remunerative than most other crops that engage the farmers' attention.

In this opinion I am sustained by two Northern gentlemen who are from the farmers' hop district of New York and now settled here. We have many advantages, and especially on farms where good poles are easily obtained, for that is a very heavy tax there.

The hop ripens earlier, and can be at once marketed, giving a great advantage in prices often.—Labor is cheaper, and so is land, and taxes are much lighter than north of us.

Here, when chestnut trees are cut down, large numbers of shoots start, which soon make poles the best next to cedar, and often only cost the labor of cutting and hauling.

California, it is well known, has entered the lists to show her wonderful capacity in this as in other fields of industry, and California hops are quoted the highest in the market when they are quoted at all. I have many reasons to believe that Virginia hops will be second only to the California, if they do not fully be equal to them when introduced into market if as well cured and put up.

What we need here more, perhaps, than anything else, is a deversification of our production and industries, and it has been more with a view of bringing this about by showing the great adaptability of one soil and climate to this pursuit than to extensively engaging in it personally that I began it.—But with 18 acres of grapes and 30 of orchards, it will not do for me to extend hop culture, for hops ripen and must be picked just at the time when grape shipping is upon us, that is, the middle of August.

I exhibited hops here firm and all quarter inch long, last season, and I never saw the like elsewhere, and the brewer who used them said they were better than the New York hops. In years gone by, I learn that men have planted out yards and never even poled or cultivated them, and finally plowed them up.

I cannot learn that there has ever before been a fair, persistent trial in Virginia.

The prices for a number of years have ranged from 30 to 50 cents per pound.

Last year I sold at 35 cents to 40 cents here, this year at 14 cents to 20 cents. This liability to fiuc tuation is a very great advantage to the Virginia grower, for the fresh crop is always worth the most, and he being first in market can sell before the decline caused by over supply in years of plenty.

Orange Judd & Co., of New York, publish an excellent Manual, containing five prize Essays, by as many leading growers of New York. upon Hop Culture. They report one case of 1,800 pounds average per acre for a whole yard, and cases of 2,500 pounds in single acres.

I can furnish hop roots to start a yard, if any of your readers desire to engage in the business.

J. W. PORTER.

Charlottesville, Va., March 13, 1876.

CORRESPONDENCE.—We are pleased to be able to show to the readers of the MARYLAND FARMER, that this month its columns are mostly filled with rich communications from able and experienced gardeners and florists; men who are equal in ripe, practical knowledge to any in our country.

Also, several very valuable communications enrich our columns on more general topics, from highly competent and distinguished gentlemen; but we need not say more—our readers will soon find pleasant realization for themselves of the facts—and will be glad.

And we cordially invite similar favors from others, who may feel inclined to bestow these benefits upon the readers of our magazine and the country.

ONE RICH MAN AT LAST. — The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg News, shows that there is one man there who has money enough:

Kellogg will have the best houses on Wednesday and Friday nights. Wednesday is the first night. The reason why seats are so scarce Friday night is, because Mr. Schoolcraft, a rich, young gentleman, has bought up an entire section, and will take his friends, about fifty in number. It is said that Mr. Schoolcraft will present Miss Kellogg with a magnificent diamond pin.

And yet around Petersburg, and in many other places of old Virginia, there are hundreds of old Virginians absolutely suffering for necessary bread and clothing! And there is one more fool, at least; the fool said in his heart, thou has much riches, &c.

The Maine Legislature has passed a law laying an annual tax on insurance companies doing business in that State, of two per cent, upon all premiums received in excess over losses actually paid during the year. For the Maryland Farmer.

Bots and Horses.

An article in the farmer, March 11th, Bots and horses, from Wilkes' Spirit, concludes by saying that "no treatment avails in effecting the removal of bots from a horse's stomach before the natural period of their exit." I venture to affirm, (but only from the result of one case reported to me by a gentleman to whom I recommended its trial), that chloroform will remove, and probably kill them. In the case referred to the animal discharged a large quantity of dead bots. The horse recovered.

R.—Soft Soap—Teacupful, Common Salt—Tablespoonful, Dissolve in Warm Water—one and a half or two pints,

Add Chloroform—Tablespoonful and half or two. Shake well. Drench immediately.

The soft soap and salt act as purgatives; also to suspend chloroform. The chloroform may be repeated, suspended in any mucillage, as of flax seed, slippery elm, sassafras pith, gum arabic, &c.

The above prescription is unsurpassed in the treatment of colic of horses and mules.

N. P. Scott, M. D.

Balto. Mar. 11.

365 N. Charles St.

Farmers' Gold Mine.

The Patron's Gazette, N. Y., calls the banks of breadstuffs the "Farmers' Gold Mine"-true, nothing truer; and it is the determined aim and object of the MARYLAND FARMER to aid, in every reasonable way, the farmers to prospect, and dig for, and obtain that gold in the largest quantity, and in the most advantageous manner; all for \$1 a year, in clubs, or \$1.50 for single subscriptions.

It is, without question, the best Agricultural Journal in the State.

POINT BREEZE PARK, RACING ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA—Will hold its Spring Meeting on the 24th, 26th, 27th and 28th days of June, 1876. There will be fifteen races, with over \$11,000 premiums. The best sport is expected, as it comes off during the Centennial Exhibition, and the meeting arranged between the Jerome Park and Long Branch Meetings.

POTATOES IN PITS.—Bury only in a well-drained soil, sandy if possible; if not, cart some sand for the bottom. Do not cover too deeply until cold weather arrives. The covering should consist of alternate layers of straw and earth.

Woodlawn, Va., Farmers' Club.

MARCH SESSION-1876.

We have received from D. P. Smith, Secretary, proceedings of the meeting of this substantial old Society, C. Gillingham, President. Met at the house of Valentine Baker.

Critical committee reported the premises in an inproving condition; but the owner indulging the unwise practice of selling off too much of his stock feed.

1)

Immigration committee then made an able report.

Inquiry was made of our Representative in Richmond about the new road law. He reported its probable passage at an early day.

A member desired information concerning a piece of low ground he proposed putting down for a permanent pasture. The majority recommend-ed seeding with the old standards, timothy and clover; but some advised an addition of orchard grass.

Mr. Martin, President of the Anandale Farmers' Club, wished to obtain the views as to the proper quantity of grass seed to be sown per acre. A majority use four quarts each of timothy and clover.

Better be eight of clover and four of timothy; or six of red-top, in place of timothy.

A member asked what variety of oats to sow.— Probrister's, (not sure of the orthography), were recommended.

A superb supper was then enjoyed by nearly one hundred well-pleased guests. Adjourned.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS.- We have received letters from different parties, suggesting that the various industrial organizations-such as the Sovereigns of Industry, the Patrons of Husbandry and others, have a general union meeting at Philadelphia during the Centennial year. If they will get together with pure and liberal motives-and not run into schemes of personal speculation—as some of the leaders of those two Orders have done-it will be a good move, and result in some benefit to the industrial enterprises of the country.

ILLINOIS DAIRYMEN.—The Illinois State Dairymen's Association held its Second Annual Meeting at Elgin, Illinois, on the 14th and 16th days of December last. The report of their proceedings, which were very important, is published in a handsome pamphlet of 52 pages, finely illustrated with pictures of noted stock. A copy has been received at this office, from which we shall take occasion to copy interesting facts.

Elgin has become the greatest, most important dairy centre or entrepot in the Northwest, in fact, one of the greatest in the whole country; and it is pleasant to be able to say that the dairymen in that section have been prosperous.

The wheat crop of this country is estimated at 300, 000, 000 bushels,

LADIES DEPARTMENT.



A CHAT WITH THE LADIES FOR APRIL.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

THE MUSIC OF CHILDHOOD.

When I hear the waters fretting,

When I hear the waters fretting,
When I see the chestnut letting
All her lovely blossom falter down, I think, "Alas
the day!"
Once, with magical sweet singing,
Blackbirds set the woodland ringing,
That awakes no more while April hours wear themselves away.

In our hearts fair hope lay smiling,
Sweet as air, and all beguiling;
And there hung a mist of bluebells on the slope and
down the dell;
And we talked of joy and splendor,
That years unborn would render;
And the blackbirds helped us with the story, for they
knew it well—

Piping, fluting, "Bees are humming;

April's here and summer's coming;

Don't forget us when you walk, a men with man in pride and joy;

Think on us in alleys shady,

When you step a graceful lady;

For no fairer days have we to hope for, little girl and boy

boy.

"Laugh and play, O, lisping waters!
Lull our downy sons and daughters;
('ome, O wind, and rock their leafy cradle in thy
wanderings coy;
When they wake we'll end the measure,
With a wild, sweet cry of pleasure,
And a 'Haydown derry, let's be merry, little girl and
boy!'"

-Jean Ingelow.

April with her smiles and tears, melody of birds, blooming of early flowers—sweet children of spring -has again come to us, and invites those who have been winter-bound to come forth and breathe the healthful air, and commence work in the garden, dairy and poultry yard. All these are pleasant, recreative and health preserving employments for ladies and children.

Every body knows the comfort and necessity of plenty of rich milk and prime butter, in a household, therefore it should be arranged to have a good dairy as soon as possible.

No country home should be without a considerable quantity of fowls of all kinds, and each kind of the best breeds. Care should be taken not to have many chickens of different breeds .-Two or three varieties are enough, so that they can, without much trouble or expense, be kept separate, and each breed kept pure. The Pekin duck is now attracting great attention, they are very large, quiet, prolific, and being snow-white are ornaments on the lawn with the proud, little Bantam chickens. The white Guinea fowl, white turkey and pea-fowls are beautiful lawn birds. pigeons are in such varieties now, and are so lovely, that every homestead should have a dove cote or pigeon loft. If well cared for, they pay well.— Some carrier birds are sold for several hundred dollars a pair, yet they can be had for fifteen or twenty dollars of as good blood, and by careful mating and training be brought up to command a high figure.

I saw lately the famous carriers, turbits, priests, tumblers, nuns, &c., of Mr. Harry Whitman, and was so charmed I could hardly leave the loft, for every moment I saw new beauties and attractive qualities of this interesting class of birds.

In the flower garden now, all should be activity in procuring seeds, bulbs and plants, and in securing the proper tools required for the most judicious floriculture; in general preparation for a genial welcome for the spring and summer flowers.-Walks, lawns, beds and edgings should receive early attention; summer houses and garden seats repaired and painted; rock-works perfected, and all made ready for the reception of the coming floral visitors. Plant biennials and perennials, where they are to bloom; finish transplanting roses, and continue sowing annuals; finish pruning shrubberies, and sow or plant climbers.

Speaking of garden tools, I can safely recommend one which will be of great use to every lady, as it may be compared to the human hand in appearance, and in its fitness for working flowers.

This implement wil loosen the earth abou the plants without injuring the roots, and yet the weeds can thereby be exterminated, root and branch—it is indis-Secor's Excelsior Weeder, pensable in the flower

No. 4. garden, and also for small seeds of the vegetable garden. It is useful in transplanting. Messrs. E. Whitman & Sons sell it for only 30 cents, or 40 cents by mail.

Let us have a short chat about culinary matters, for they are very important, and good cooking is a wonderful tamer of the sterner sex, and sweetens domestic life with many a grateful smile, when otherwise would be reproving frowns if not unkind words.

This is the season of the year when salads are most required by our appetites, and when fish are plenty and found on most tables, and spring chickens are hailed with pleasure by everybody, so a few verses from "Rhymes for the Kitchen," may not be deemed inappropriate.

To roast spring chickens is to spoil'em— Just split'em down the back and broil'em. Smelts require eggs and biscuit powder— Don't put fat pork in your elam ehowder. Egg sauce—few make it right, alas! Is good with blue-fish and bass. Nice oyster sauce gives zest to cod—A flash, when fresh, to feast a god. Shad, stuffed and baked, is most delicious, Twould have electrified Apicius,



It is gratifying to know that ladies, both old and young, are daily giving more attention to this necessary department of household duties. The other day I was the grateful recipient of a jar of delectably appetizing pickle from Annapolis, made a sundry finely-chopped vegetables—cabbage and carrot being the principal ingredients—and dressed like chow-chow. It was simply splendid. It was made by the accomplished daughter, under the direction of her mother, who is not only distinguished in position, but remarkable for refined taste and skill in all things appertaining to good housewifery. If it was not generally esteemed beneath the dignity of ladies to understand and practice these domestic duties there would be less complaint of "hard times" and more domestic felicity.

How proud Mrs. Gen. Howard must have felt when, to aid a good cause, she gave to her lady friends her practical experience of "Fifty Years in a Maryland Kitchen." Young ladies, get that book, and take courage to do right from so exalted an exemplar. You may say, I am an "old fogy," but a girl, in my eyes, is more lovely when with a white apron on, and sleeves rolled up, is engaged in household or culinary work, than she is when bedizzened with gew-gaws, dressed in satin, and practicing operatic airs at the piano. Each is proper and good in its place, but if both cannot be accomplished—leave the music and sing sweet songs while at work in the kitchen. You will stand higher, by so doing, in the esteem of any sensible lover or husband.

The Sweet Potato.

It is believed by many that this delicious esculent, the sweet potato, batatas adulis, is not surpassed by any other tuber that comes on our tables, not even by the Irish potato, solanum tuberosum; it is a native of the East Indies, but will grow in any part of the Temperate Zone and mature good tubers.

In this region there are two varieties of the sweet potato—the yellow and the purple, the former generally the sweetest and best for the table.

The Southern Cultivator speaks of another variety, the "Mexican or Bahama Yam, lately introduced; we have cultivated it for the last two years. It is certainly the most productive variety we have ever seen. A vigorous grower, tuber globular, skin dull white, pale yellow within, an early variety, and the best for the table when first dug, of all others. It keeps better if well cared for, and produces larger crops than any variety we have cultivated.—We would recommend it for general culture."

The modes of propagating this, like other sweet potatoes, are various; some split the potatoes and lay them flatwise in hot-beds to sprout and make plants, early in March; others cut them in small pieces, then plant in ridges, five inches apart, soon as the ground is warm, then, when sprouted, plant where wanted.

To Prevent Sweet Potatoes from Rotting.

I have noticed for the last few years various plans for preventing sweet potatoes from rotting after being gathered and banked or housed. It was my father's plan to wait until the frost had killed the vines, and dig on a good, open day—throwing in heaps, afterward dividing the large from the small—turning all about—then hauled up to a place rather sloping, and the earth dug out to hard foundation, potatoes put down on the ground and covered with corn stalks long enough to go from bottom of trench to top of bank, with small ones to fill up cracks so that you could not see the potatoes at all, then commence at bottom with good, thick layer of dirt, so there would be good thickness of dirt all the way up (using no straw or bark) leaving opening at the top, and good shelter over to cover the entire bank. I never knew of any potatoes being lost under any circumstances, managed as above. Now, let all make trial of this plan, and see for themselves, if it is not a good plan. - McDuffie, in So. Cultivator.

FANCIERS' JOURNAL.— We have received and examined a copy of this handsome weekly magazine, printed at Hartford, Conn., of which J. M. Wade and A. N. Raub are editors. It is full of useful matter for chicken and bird fanciers.

HARRY F. WHITMAN, 145 W. Pratt Street, is the Baltimore Agent, and will be glad to receive subscriptions.

New Publications Received.

Crossman Bros. Catalogue is neatly printed and be autifully illustrated. It contains much valuable information, and is truly what it professes to be—A Guide to the Flower and Vegetable Garden.

Vick's Floral Guide, No. 2. for 1876, is already on hand, and surpasses all its predecessors in its illustrations as well as in instructive and pleasant reading matter. To say this, is to bestow the highest praise we can.

L. B. Case, of Richmond, Ind., sends us his handsome Illustrated Plant Catalogue for 1876.

Mentor, in the Granges and Homes of the Patrons of Husbandry—By Rev. A. B. Grosh. Clark & Majnard Publishers, 5 Barclay Street, New York.

This work is handsomely gotten up and prettily embellished.

Catalogues Received.

 $William\ H\ Moon's\ {
m Descriptive\ Catalogue\ of\ Nursery\ and\ Green\ House\ Stock.}$

Randolph Peters' Catalogue of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants; Wilmington, Del.

John Saul's Catalogue of New, Rare and Beautiful Plants, for 1876—Washington City. One of the neatest and most interesing of the series of catalogues yet issued by this extensive and popular plant and seed establishment.

The state of the s	
BALTIMORE MARKETSAPRIL 1.	Eggs— Fresh Western
This Market Report is carefully made up every month, and farmers may rely upon its correctness.	Pickled ——a— Fresh Southern ——a— Poultry an · Game—
Ashes — The market nominal at 5 cents for Pot, and 7 cents for Pearl.	Turkeys, undrawn
Bark—The market steady and unchanged, We quote No. 1 at \$30; No. 2 at \$21a22 per ton, free on board.	Geese
Beans and Peas—The market is dull and easier. We quote—	BEEF CATTLE. That rated first quality
New York medium choice. \$1 30a1 50 New York Prime. \$1 15a1 75 Country Beans. 75a1 90	Most sales are from
Beeswax—Receipts light, and prices steady; in fair demand. We quote at 30a31 cents. Broom Corn—The market; prices lower. We	Sheep—We quote at 4¾a 7¼ cents per lb., gross. •erds—(lover scarce and in demand. Clover Alsike
quote good to choice medium green. 8a9 cents; common red tipped, 8 cents per pound. Butter—	do Lucerne best 50c do Red, Choice 18a20 do White 60c Flaxse+d B bush. 1.60a1 70
Ex. Fine Choice. Prime. New York State	Grass Red Top
Western Reserve do 30a32 21a22 17a19 Western packed 25a28 22a23 18a20 Near by Receipts 30a32 22a23 17a20	do Hungarian 2.00a2.25 do Timothy 45 fb. 1.50a1.75 do Kentucky Blue 1.50a1.75
Cheese— New York State Choice	do
Western Fine	Maryland - Frosted
Apples, sliced	do. middling
do. unpeeled quarters 10 all do. halves 10½al2 Feathers — We quote 69 cents for Western Live	do. upper country
Geese, 50a55 cents for good do., and 25a45 cents for common to fair per ib.	do. fair to good
CI DA TRYO	
GRAINS.	do. stems. common to fine
Southern White	do. stems. common to fine
CORN. 55a62 do. Yellow. 57a59 WHEAT.	do. stems. common to fine
CORN. Southern White	do. stems. common to fine
CORN. 55a62 do. Yellow. 57a59 WHEAT. \$1 60 al 67 do. No. 2 do. 1 35 a do. Mixed do. a do. No, 1 Red. 1 47 al 49	do. stems. common to fine
CORN. Southern White	do. stems. common to fine
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MARKETS .- A subscriber asks about our market reports; the prices given are those of the week before our Journal goes to press, as near as they can can be ascertained, from various operators and ruling transactions.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. H. Pinner—Whale Oil & Tobacco Soap.
Geo. O. Brown, Montyue Poultry Yards.
J. J. Turner & Co.—High Grade Peruvian Guano.
The Southern Planter and Farmer.
Jas. D. Mason & Co.—Maryland Steam Bakery.
E R. Cochran—Middleton Nursery,
Chas. B. Wise—So. Maryland Poultry Yards.
Fancier's Jouinal—H. F. Whitman, Agent
F. I. Sage—Vinegar—How made in 10 Hou s.
E. Whitman & Sons—Walking Cultivator.
Purdy & Dorland—Small Fruit Instructor. E. Whitman & Sons—Walking Cultivator.
Purdy & Dorland—Small Fruit Instructor.
J. W. Porter—Grape Boxes,
Stinson & Co.—\$5 to \$20 a day at home.
Geo. P. Rowell & Co.—Pamphlets, &c.
True & Co.—\$12 a day at Home.
A. F. White & Co.—Chufas and Japan Peas.
Henry Weber—Plants, &c.
Let every farmer read the advertisement in this paper of "Chufas and Japan Peas." If one-half that is claimed for these crops by the best authorities be true, they are indeed a godsend to the South

CHUFAS AND JAPAN PEAS.

The introduction of these crops throughout the South will enable us to keep our stock and fill our smoke-houses as cheaply as it can be done at the West. The Chufa is planted in a ridge like potatoes, yields on common land 200 bushels per acre of the richest feed, unequaled for fattening hogs, poultry—and children. One acre will fatten more hogs than ten acres of the best corn, besides furnishing grazing all summer. For the truth of these claims we refer to U.S. Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, or to any agricultural paper in the South. Price, by mail, postage paid, 20c a package, 40c a pint, 76c a quart by express \$4 a peck, \$15 a bushel.

The Japan Pea fully established its merits several years ago, and is now in universal demand

The Japan Pea fully established its merits several years ago, and is now in universal demand It grows upright like a cotton stalk, is cultivated like corn and yields from 150 to 300 bushels an acre on ordinary land. Stock of all kinds relish it and thrive highly on it without other feed. Also excellent for table use (after boiling about a week) Price by mail, postage paid, 15c a package, 30c a pint, 50c quart. By express, \$3 a peck, \$10 per bushel, These seeds are so scarce and costly that we cannot make any discount to wholesale dealers or granges.

When Southern planters grow their own stock-feed and fatten their own hogs we shall hear no more of hard times and "middlemen" for this will put an end to both. If you fear to invest largely it will cost but a trifle to try these seeds, and unless your experience differs from all others you will be thankful for the trial. Address,

A. F. WHITE & CO., Nashville, Tenn.

\$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

DEND 25cts to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamplet of 100 pages, containing lists of 3000 news-papers and estimates showing cost of advertising.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Main.

INVENTORS. If you want a Patent, send us a cription of your invention. We will make an examination at the Patent Office, and if we think it patentable, will send you papers and advice, and prosecute your case. Our fee will be in ordinary cases, \$25 Advice free. Address LOUIS BAGGER & CO.. Washington, D.C. Serend Postal Card for our "Guide for obtaining Patents," a book of 50 pages. sep ly



17

THE PARAGON TOMATO, now so popular, I introduced six years ago. I now introduce the ACME. It is ten days earlier than the Par-ACME. It is ten days earlier than the Par-ACME. agon, solid, few seeds, repensall over at same time; rich co'or, delicious flavor, very productive, producing until frost kills the vines, and none imperfect. Forty seeds, 25c.; 100 seeds. 50c. Liviugston's Premium Cabbage—95 to 101 will produce large, solid heads. Package, 2°c. New White Globe Onion—Very fine; pkg, 25c. Bermuda Onion—Will grow 15 inches in circumference; pkg, 25c.; oz, 50c.; both grow from seed in one season (mild and good keepers). Golden Head Lettuce—Large and tender; 10c. My Favorite Cucumber—Early; 10c.; Sent postpaid; or the above six for \$1. (Paragon Tomato, 2 c)

CERTIFICATE OF SEC'Y OHIO STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.—"Mr. A. W. Livingsrox, Dear Sir: I have no hesitation in saying that the Acme Tomato is, in my estimation, the best Tomato that I ever had the pleasure of having on my table. Wife shaves in this expression of estimate with me. Truly yours, J. H. KLIPPART." Columbus, O., Oct. 20, 1875. The Ohio Farmer (Sept. 25, 1875), says: "Mr. Livingston, the well known seed grower, exhibited at the Northern Ohio Fair liberal samples of his Naw Tomatocs, which he originated. The committee voluntarily gave him the following expression of their opinion: "Mr. Livingston, Sir—The Acme and Paragon are the best Tomatoes on exhibition. Signed by M. J. Kelley. J. Lutz, S. Johnson, Awarding Committee."

Catalogue free.

A. W. Livingston, Reynoldsburg, O.

ing Committee."

Catalogue free.
(NEAR COLUMBUS.)

A. W. LIVINGSTON,
Reynoldsburg, O.

Our Combined WHOLESALE List of EVERYTHING

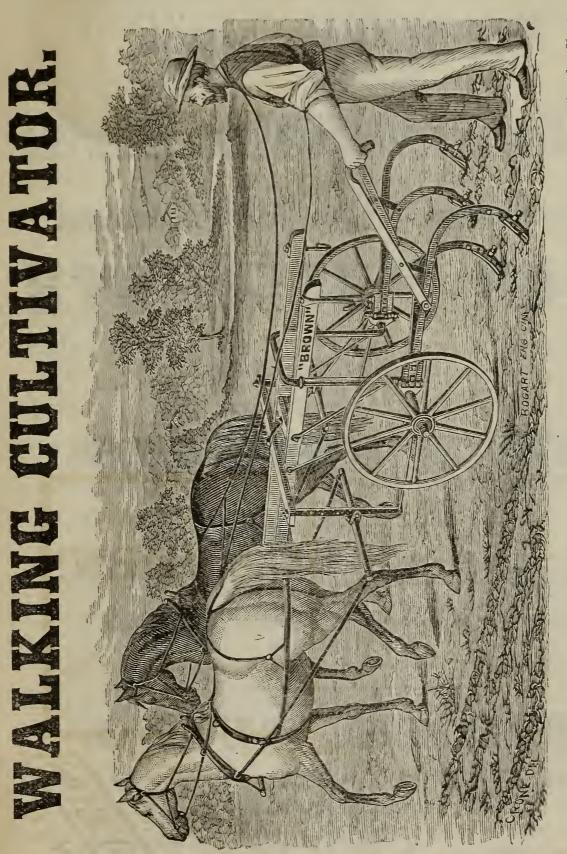
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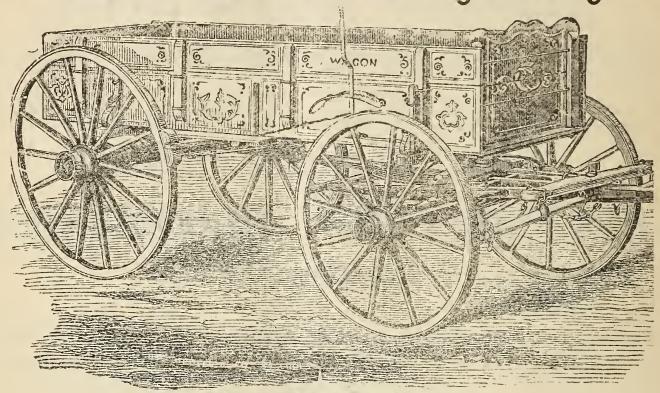
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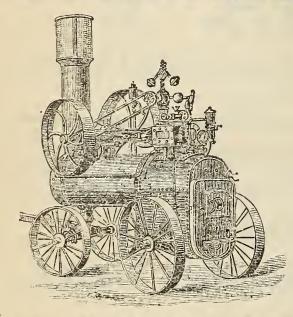
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ALSO WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN THE FOLLOWING SPECIALTIES:

TAYLOR'S DRY STEAM PORTABLE ENCINES.



THE BEST

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It possesses every advantage over any Engine in the market, for

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The Most Improved Threshers and Cleaners now in the Market, and Horse Powers of all kinds.

CHOICE FIELD SEEDS,

FERTILIZERS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We guarantee all our Goods, and make a liberal discount for cash. Send for Circular and Price-List to

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55 Light Street, near Pratt, Baltimore, Md.

BURNS & SLOAN, No. 132 LIGHT STREET WHARF,

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Building Lumber and Shingles, ASH, CAK AND WALNUT.

Lime, Bricks, Sash and Mill Work.



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C. R. HOGAN, Proprietor.

Capacity 350 Guests.

Has just received a series of Costly and Elegant Improvements, embracing every Department of the Hotel, having been Remodeled, Enlarged and Newly Furnished throughout thereby supplying a want long felt by the traveling public, a "FIRST CLASS HOTEL," at the very moderate price of \$2.50 per day.

There is attached to the Hotel the most Elegant and extensive RESTAURANT in the city, thereby enabling persons to engage Rooms and live on the European plan, if so desired.

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Also, Yorkshire and Berkshire Pigs, and Dark Brahma Chickens, oct1y Bred from the best Strains of Imported Stock.

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A complete assortment of Standard and Dwarf FRUIT TREES, SHADE and ORNA-MENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, Hardy Ornamental and Climbing SHRUBS, GRAPES, SMALL FRUITS, HEDGE PLANTS, &c.
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Descriptive Catalogues and price lists mailed to applicants.

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J. J. TURNER & CO.'S

Ammoniated Bone Super-Phosphate.

Composed of the most concentrated materials, it is richer in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphates than any other Fertilizer sold, and is made with same care and supervision as our EXCELSIOR, its only competitor; uniform quality guaranteed; fine and dry; in excellent order for drilling. Packed in bags.

PRICE \$45 PER TON.

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BLACK HAWK AND FINE BRED PERCHIRON NORMAN STALLIONS

To hire for the Spring Season.

All ages and grades of these breeds, and also some THOROUGHBREDS for sale. Fine and Fashionable

SHORT HORN CATTLE

of all ages, and CHESTER WHITE AND BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Young Bulls will be sold unusually favorably to stock the country with grades, a cheap and rapid mode of improvements of cattle.

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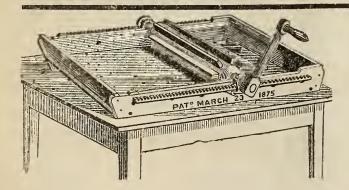
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Merchandise and Goods of every description bought at Lowest Cash Prices, and promptly forwarded as directed. Commissions only 5 per cent. on sum; of \$2 and over; on sums under \$2. Ten Cents is charged on each purchase. Send for our circular of references, &c., before ordering. Our arrangements with business houses enable us to buy at much less than regular rates.

Write to us at once.



Butter Worker

The Most Effective, Simple and Convenient yet Invented.

Works 30 lbs in less than Five Minutes.

Thoroughly working out the buttermilk and mixing in the salt. AGENTS WANTED. Send for Circular.

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DONE DUST BONE MEAL.

"The Standard in America."

\$42 Per Ton, in Bags.

MARYLAND SUPER PHOSPHATE

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TOBACCO SUSTAIN.

750 lbs. Peruvian Guano, 1,100 lbs. Bone Dust. 150 lbs. Potash.

\$45 PER TON, IN BAGS.

Dissolved or Vitriolized Bone. \$43 PER TON.

No. 1 PERUNIAN GUANO, OIL VITRIOL, (Warranted Full Strength), MURIATE POTASH, SULPHATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

And other Chemicals for making Super-Phosphates and Fertilizers, at Wholesale Prices.

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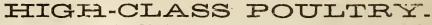
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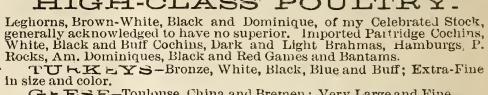
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PURE CHESTER WHITE SWINE—A GRAND SPECIALTY—Choice Stock of all ages always for sale at moderate prices, and entire satisfaction given. Also BERKSHIRE, POLAND, CHINA and ESSEX, some of as Good Stock as there is in America. JERSEY AND GUERNSEY CATTLE the Best Butter Strains. COTSWOLD AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

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GEESE-Toulouse, China and Bremen; Very Large and Fine.
DUCKS-A magnificent collection, consisting of Pekin, Rouen,
Aylesbury, Cayuga, Murcury, and White Top-Knot High class specimens
of the above now for sale, both for breeding and exhibiting.

FANCY PIGEONS-All Varieties.

"THE PIGEON LOFT," an Illustrated Treatise on Pigeons, post-paid, 50 Cents. Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of Land and Water, Fowls and Pigeons, 10 Cents.

Farmers, plant CHESTER COUNTY MAMMOTH CORN—the best variety yet produced. Will yield over one hundred bushels to the acre. Per lb., 50 Cents; per bushel. \$5.00.

Orders solicited. Glad to write fully to correspondents. Only first-clsss stock sold. Send for circulars.

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WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES of all grades and styles. Workmen sent to all parts of the country. Just received, a choice assortment of different styles. VENITIAN BLINDS made and repaired.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER AND MACHINE MADE PAPER BAGS,

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CARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.



We have on hand and are now receiving an extensive stock of Garden Seeds of every description, which we warrant fresh and true to name, and which we have carefully selected from the stock of the most reliable growers of this country and Europe, embracing all of the standard varieties and all of the novelties of assured merit.

Our prices will be as low as those of any other reliable seed house in the country, and from the pains that we take in procuring our seeds and caring for them, they must give as good satisfaction as those from any other source.

Garden Seeds by Mail.

We will, upon application, forward our price list to any part of the country, and upon receipt of the prices therein specified, will send seed by mail (at our expense for postage) to any part of the United States. This, however, does not apply to Peas, Beans or Field Sceeds, upon which postage will be charged.

FIELD SEEDS.

We have always on hand a large supply of every description of Field Seeds, such as

Clover, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Herds Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Perennial Rye Grass, Lucerne, Alsike Clover, White Clover, Hungarian Grass, Millet, Wheat, Corn, Rye, Barley, Oats, &c, all of which we can furnish at the lowest market prices.

High Grade Grass Seeds a Specialty.

Owing to the fluctuations of market prices of Field Seeds, and the small margin for profit, no printed price list can be issued, but our prices will always be as low as the market affords. For prices of Garden Seeds, send for a price list.

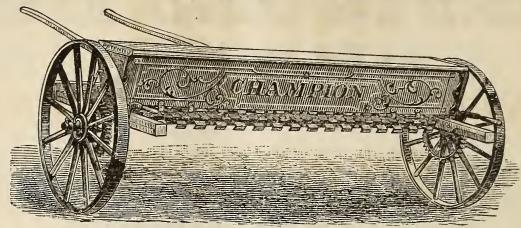
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Opposite Malthy House.

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CHAMPION BROADCASTER.



There is no work in the Spring of the year that is more heartily disliked and shirked by the farm hands than broadcasting plaster and other fertilizers. It is rarely that a farmer who has much land down in grass gets as much plaster on it as he desired, for the reason that it cannot be sown well in rainy or windy weather, (a great deal of which always prevails in the spring of the year,) and in clear weather the hands will do almost anything else in preference, and leave that undone. Every farmer should have a Champion Broadcaster, and after one season's use he would not do without it for three times its cost the little will sow in any kind of weather, from one-half to twenty bushels to the acre, spreading it far more evenly than can possibly be done by hand. It covers a width of eight feet at a time, and is easily drawn by one horse. It has broad tread wheels and will sow about 25 acres per day. It will sow plaster, Bone Dust, Guano, &c., is simple of construction, and is a durable machine, and not at all liable to get out of order. We offer it as the simplest, most efficient and best Broatcaster ever yet invented. Price \$52. Grass Seed Sower \$10 extra.

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CELEBRATED

TOBACCO FERTILIZER

UNRIVALLED FOR THE TOBACCO CROP.

For Sale by Agents and Dealers throughout the Country.
PRICE \$50 PER TON AT BALTIMORE.

Dissolved Bone Super - Phosphate

SUPPLIED TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS AT LOW FIGURES.

P. ZELL & SONS, Manufacturers, 30 SOUTH ST., BALTIMORE.



GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,

HAVE RECEIVED UPWARDS OF 50 FIRST PREMIUMS,

And are among the best now made. Every instrument fully warranted for five years. Prices as low as the exclusive use of the very best materials, and the most thorough workmanship will permit. The principal pianists and composers, and the piano-purchasing public, of the South especially, unite in the unanimous verdict of the superiority of the

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SIXTY SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

IN THE SOUTH, USING OVER

300 OF OUR PIANOS.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR SEVERAL OF THE PRINCIPAL MANU-FACTURERS OF

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Prices from \$50 to \$600. A liberal discount to Clergymen and Sabbath Schools.

A large assortment of second hand Pianos, at prices ranging from \$75 to \$300, always

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Send for illustrated catalogue, containing the names of over two thousand Southerners, who have bought and are now using the Stieff Piano.

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WAREROOMS, NO. 9 N. LIBERTY ST.
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Factories No. 84 and 86 Camden St., and 45 and 47 Perry St.

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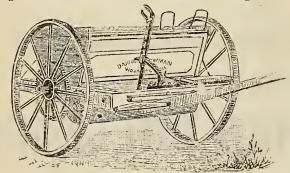
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Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers, which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon admentising; many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know.

Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. sep-tf 41 Park Row, New York.

Improved McGinnis Lime-Spreader.



Warranted to spread evenly any desired quantity per acre of fine and reasonable dry fertilizer.

It is an improvement on the Thornburg & McGinnis Spreader, retaining the oscillating and patented features of that, and greatly improved in simplicity, and perfectly adapted to regulate the sowing of any desired quantity, and to prevent the clogging of damp material.

PRICE REDUCED TO \$110.

Write for Circular to

DANNER & NEWMAN, WOODSTOCK, VA.

Sole Manufacturers for the United States.

Also manufacture and sell the following:

Celebrated Reversible Point Plow, Double and Single Shovel Plow, Swivel Plow, Cutting Boxes, Circular Saw Mills, Mill and Cider Press Screws, Saw Mandrels, Saw Tables, Shaftings, Hangers, Pullies, Mill Gearing, Castings of all kinds, Moulding, flooring and siding

MORPHINE HABIT speedily cured by Dr. Beck's only known and sure Remedy.

NO CHARGE for treatment until cured. Call on or address

DR. J. C. BECK,

112 John Street,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

A WEEK to Agents, Oldand Young, Male and Female, in their locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. YICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine. oct-6t

Grape Vines.

LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA.

Quality Extra.

Low Prices.

Price List Free.

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T. S. HUBBARD, Fredonia, N. Y.

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HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,



STABLISHED 1816.

CHAS. SIMON & SONS, 68 NORTH HOWARD ST., BALTIMORE, MD. Dealers in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

would call special attention to their splendid stock of Dress Goods, Linen Goods, Embroiderics, Laces, and Hosiery; the best assortment of Mourning Goods in the city.

SAMPLES SENT FREE!

All orders mounting to \$20.00 or over, will be sent free of freight charges by Express, but parties whose orders are not accompanied by the money, and having their goods sent C. O. D., must pay for return of the money.

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The House, Green

West Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.

J. & B. L. WAGNER,

PROPRIETORS.

This RESTAURANT is the oldest and most extensive in its accommodations of any in the city.

The BAR is filled with the finest of all kinds of LIQUORS. The TABLES are covered with the best substantial food the markets afford, besides, at the earliest moment they can be procured in the different seasons, every variety of delicacy that land an l water furnish, in

BIRDS GAME, FISH, FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Prices moderate. The crowds, which lunch and dine daily, attest public approbation of the superior management of the house.

It is a convenient place for travellers, who stop only a few hours or a day in the city, to get their meals. It is the popular resort of country gentlemen from the counties, particularly from Southern Maryland, being convenient to Railroads and Steamboats, and in the midst of the business portion of the city.

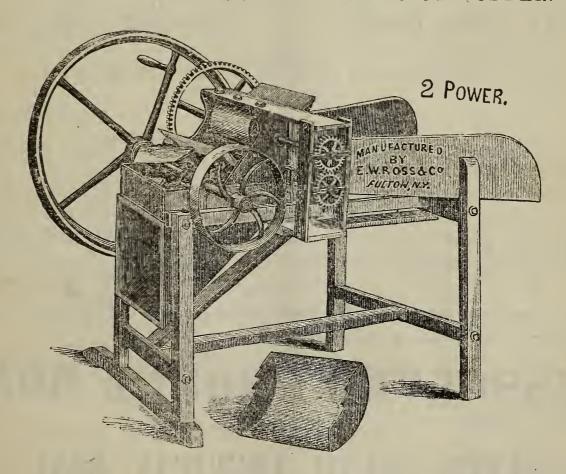
The Proprietors will be grateful for the continuance of the extensive patronage they now enjoy, and will do their best to give entire satisfaction to al jan-ly, visitors.

THE CUMING'S IMPROVED FEED CUTTER.

The Only Perfect Machines

FOR CUTTING HAY, STRAW, STALKS,

AND ALL KINDS OF FODDER.



We make Six Sizes, with capacity from 500 lbs. to 3 tons per hour.

The CUMING'S CUTTERS are fifteen years ahead of all other makes. Fifteen years ago they were what other cutters are now, that is, geared cutters. The Cuming's are not geared, receiving the power direct upon the knives.

The No. 1 has three knives, all other sizes four.

The machines are made from the choicest material and perfectly finished, and are well known in the North and West, and can now be had in all the principal cities and towns of Pennsylvania, Maryland and the South. Send for circulars to

E. W. ROSS & CO., Sole Manufacturers,

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Fulton, Oswego Co., N. Y.

CHESAPEAKE CHEMICAL WORKS.

SALT CAKE, (Sulph. Soda), KAINITE, (Sulph. Potash), NITRATE SODA, Chlorcalium, (Mur. Potash.)

MANUFACTURERS AND MANIPULATORS OF PHOSPHATES ON ORDERS AND FORMULAS FURNISHED BY OUR FRIENDS.

To those who want to manipulate their own Phosphates, we offer a full line of PURE MATERIALS.

Having completed extensive improvements and additions to our Works, giving us increased facilities, we are now prepared to execute orders with greater promptness, and deliver goods in much better emchanical condition than heretofore.

We offer to the Trade the following Goods, all of which are absolutely Free from Adulteration:

DISSOLVED GROUND BONE,

Containing 3 per cent. of Ammonia.

DISSOLVED SOUTH AMERICAN BONE ASH. DISSOLVED SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE.

SLINGLUFF & CO.

155 W. FAYETTE ST.

WORKS,

FOOT OF LEADENHALL ST.

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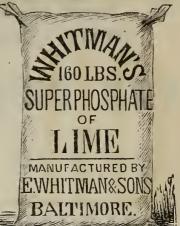
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WHITMAN'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

Manufactured only by E. WHITMAN & SONS, IS THE

MOST RELIABLE PHOSPHATE IN THE MARKET.

Price \$45 Per Ton, in Sacks, of 160 pounds each.



160 LBS

E.WHITMAN&SONS

MISSOURI BONE MEAL.



Its Superior an Impossibility.

Analysis: Ammonia...... 4.38 Bone Phosphate of Lime......49.51

Which is the highest analysis yielded by pure bone. The largest particles are smaller than timothy seed.

Price \$43 Per Ton, in Sacks of 160 lbs. each.

CAUTION:

As some parties are offering as Missouri Bone Meal other than the genuine article we caution all persons that none is genuine unless the oags are branded as shown in the accompanying cut. Our Trade Mark s copyrighted, and we take the entire production of the Mill, and all in-fringements upon our copyright will be prosecuted to the full extent of

the law. This article is perfectly pure, and has made a reputation for excellence never equaled by any Bone offered in this market. We do not claim that Bones ground in Missouri are any better than others, but we do claim that the Bone ground by our Mill is perfectly pure, and in unusually fine condition. 'Missouri Bone Meal' is a name that we gave to designate this particular article; and to keep other dealers from palming off their goods upon those desiring the genuine Missouri Bone Meal, we have had our Trade Mark copyrighted.

Whitman's Potate Phosphate.

We have made for several years a Potato Fertilizer, upon the principle that the soil should be fertilized with such plant food as the plants assimilate for their nonrishment and growth. Potatoes, Turnips and all root crops, contain very large quantities of potash. For instance: An acre of Wheat takes out of the soil 35 lbs. Potash; whilst an acre of Potatoes takes out 179 lbs. We have soid a large quantity of this fertilizer, and it always has produced the most perfect satisfaction, and we recommend it for Potatoes and all root acres as heir at the test fortilizer become and all root crops as being the best fertilizer known.

PRICE \$45 PER 2,000 POUNDS,

In New Sacks of 160 lbs. each.

JERSEY GROUND BONE.

Peruvian Guano, South Carolina Bone (fine ground or dissolved,) Plaster, Sulphuric Acid, Petash, Sulphate of Soda Nitrate of Soda, and all kinds of Fertilizer materials always on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices.



145 & 147 W. PRATT ST., Baltimore, Md.

sep-tf

AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

FOR SALE AT THE WORKS OF

Foot of SCOTT ST, at 2 CENTS PER BUSHEL, OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 162 W. FAYETTE STREET, Baltimore.

BALTIMORE STEEL HOE WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE



lockwood Steel Hoe.

This Superior Hoe Possesses the following advantages over all others:

The Blade is made entirely of Steel, of an uniform temper throughout, not high enough to be brittle, but sufficiently so to prevent its battering easily in use—is easily kept sharp, and, for wear, has no superior in the market. The Eye is made of Malleable Iron, oval in shape, and will stand the roughest usage. The blade is fitted to a square shoulder on the eye, thus preventing its cutting the rivets; and the eye being placed above the blade, and fastened on the under side, leaves nothing on the front to collect the dirt, not only giving to the Hoe a superior balance, but making it one of the strongest in use. We warrant the combination to be PERFECT IN EVERY RESPECT. FOR SALE BY THE TRADE.

PLANTING, 1876.

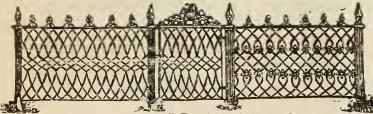
(The same article as imported in 1872.) Ton. 12 Bags \$30-00.

B. M. RHODES & CO., Importers,

Discount to Dealers.

TOCKWOODS.

82 South Street, Baltimore, Mdl



WIRE RAILING

Ornamental Wire Works.

& CO.

Howard Street, Baltimore, Md. MANUFACTURE

Wire Railing for Cemeteries, Balconies, &c. SIEVES, FENDERS, CAGES, SAND AND COAL SCREENS, WOVEN WIRE, &c. Also, Iron Bedsteads, Chairs, Settees, Sc., &c.

FERTILIZERS.

For Cotton, Tobacco, Corn, Oats and Vegetables.

SOLUBLE SEA ISLAND GUANO:

A Cencentrated Manure prepared of undoubted excellence for COT-TON, TOBACCO, CEREALS, AND VEGETABLES.

Ammoniated Alkaline Phosphate:

The Patron's Manure, sold on special terms to Grangers.

DRAKES BRANCH, GA., August 15, 1875.

Resolved, That we express to R. W. L. RASIN & CO. our entire satisfaction at the result of the use of their ALKALINE PHOS-PHATE the present season on Tobacco. W. E. McNery, Master.

Bush River Grange, No. 12, Sept. 17, 1875.

Resolved, That we express our satisfaction to R. W. L. RASIN & CO., as to the very favorable result of their Fertilizer (ALKALINE PHOSPHATE) used by this Grange for the past two years.

J. A. Shackelton, Sect'y.

WM P. Dupoy, Master.

Baltimore and Texas Fertilizing Co.'s

PURE BONE FLOUR AND MEAL:

From our Extensive Texas Factories.

AMMONIACAL MATTER:

An Ammoniate Superior to Peruvian Guano.

Potash Salts, Dissolved Bone Phosphate,

&c., in store, and for sale, by

R. W. L. RASIN & CO.,

S. W. Cor. South and Water Sts.

BALTIMORE.



Le call att inton to our immense Stock (600 acres of F. uit Trees, Standard and Dwarf.

Small Fruits. Grapes, Currants, Raspberries, &c.

Ornamental Trees & hrubs deciduous and evergreen. Roses a speciality—all the finest sorts.

Green & Hot House Plants including best novelties. Small porcels forwarded by mail when desired.

Prompt attention given to all orders and enquiries:
Descriptive and illustrated priced Catalogue sent prepaid on receipt of stamps as follows:

No; 1. Fruits'(new ed., with col'd plate), 15 cts.

No; 2. Orn'tl Trees, with col'd plate of Roses, 25 cts.

No; 3. Greenhouse, * ree. No; 4. Wholesale, Free.

No; 5. List of N: w Roses for 1876, Free.

Nos. 1 & 2—Neatly bound together, forming an interesting and valuable book for reference.

esting and valuable book for reference.
cess, 50 cts; by mail, post paid.

ELLWANGER & BERRY, Rochester, N. Y.

This is an elegant estate in the Forest of Prince George's County, Maryland, within half a mile of Collington Station, on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad. The land lies rolling, well watered and wooded, with plenty of fine timber. The soil is fertile and susceptible of being easily and cheaply made very productive. It is adapted to the growth of tobacco, the cereals, grass and fruits. Fine orchards of young bearing trees are already on it. The dwelling is a large, very substantial, elegant structure of English brick and in English style, with a large greenhouse attached, and a well laid out flower and kitchen garden on either side; in part surround d by a brick wall and sunken fence, with high embankment. A beautiful bowling green stretches from the rear door of the hall to the sunken fence, overlooking what was once a deer park, in which is low land with a bold stream, easily converted, at small cost, into a magnificent fish pond, and affording ice and skating pond in winter, and for boating in summer; or it can be made a fine meadow. A beautiful drive of three-quarters of a mile reaches the station or Railroad. Before the front door is a splendid lawn 200 yards wide and 400 long, bordered by two double rows of immense tulip trees, forming shaded walks, and a drive in the centre; this noted avenue is widely known as "Bell Air' Popular Walk." A Methodist Episcopal Church and a Roman Catholic Church are within two miles; a Public School, Post Office and a first-class Country Store each within half a mile of the house. Blacksmith and wheelwright's shop close to the farm with grist and saw mills at convenient distances. The society of the neighborhood is as elegant and refined as any to be found in America, while the citizens are distinguished for hospitality and generous treatment to strangers.

No better location in a healthy region can be found, and in the hands of a capitalist would prove a great speculation. It is peculiarly suited to any gentleman who desires a splendid country seat, full of historic memo

Those who wish to purchase will please apply to either Col. W. W. Bowie, Maryland Farmer Office, 145 West Pratt Street; J. H. Furguson, Esq., Baltimore; Henry A. Tayloe, Warsaw, Richmond County, Virginia. or to Gen'l Thomas T. Munford, Lynchburg, Virginia. Terms easy, and price low.

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For Business pursuits or Government positions, secured at Washington Business College, located at the National Capital, now the most interesting and attractive city in America, and one of the least expensive for students. Business course \$50. Board \$18 to \$25 per month, Time required to complete course six to eight months. For circulars, address H. C. SPENCER, President, Washington, D. C.



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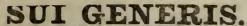
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VARIETIES: - LIBERIAN, REGULAR SORGO and Oom-FERANA. PRICES: - By Mail, Postage paid, 50 cts per lb; by Express, 25 lbs. or less, 30 cts. per lb.; over 25 lbs., 20 cts per lb.; package included. The Negazina is dropped from our list. We recommend the Liberian for general cultivation. Two or three lbs required per acre. Money with order.

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FLOWER POTS,

STONE,

EARTHENWARE. A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EACH.

M. PERINE & SONS, Manufacturers, 711 and 713 W. BALTIMORE STREET. Send for Price List.

PH. SCHUCHMANN 8 Ave. D., New

In High Class Pouters & Carriers and other Toy Birds.

The Toll-Gate! Prize Picture send free! An in-Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y. june-ly

For Spring of 1876, will be ready in February with a colored plate, many beautiful new plants are offered-all at very low rates. Free to all my customers; to others, price 25 cts. A plain copy to all applications free.

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contains an immense stock of New, Rare, and Beaut'ful Plants. Sets of New Pelargoniums, New Perpetual Pelargoniumns, New Tuberoses, Rooted Begonias. New Cannas, New Zonale, and Double Geraniums, New Victoria Daisies, New Fuchias, New Roses, New Phloxes, New Helitropes New Dahlias, New Chrysanthemums, Ageratums, Hibiscus, Caladiums, Clematis, &c. Reses, an immense stock of all the standard varieties grown in pots cheap.

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New Pears, New Peaches—with a large stock of Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherries, Standards and Dwarfs, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, &c.

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in great variety for Parks, Lawns, Gardens, &c.

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of all sizes, all of the finest quality, and at the lowest rates.

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of the finest quality, fresh and pure grown by my-self, or specially for me, or my importation.

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Being extensively engaged in importing and growing

New and Rare Plants,

consequently my facilities for seed saving are unequalled.

The following Catalogues with others now ready mailed free.

No. 1. A Descriptive Catalogue of Fruit Trees.
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JOHN SAUL,

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Dry Goods.

HAMILTON EASTER & SONS,

Importers, Jobbers and Retailers of

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Baltimore,

Invite the attention of parties to their splendid stock of Goods at Retail, on their first floor, em-

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Goods for Men's and Boys' Wear, Ladies Dress Goods, Mourning Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Jackets, Linen Goods, Blankets, Quilts, Lace Curtains, Table Lamasks, Napkins,
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All goods marked in PLAIN FIGURES. All purchasers pay the same price No goods sold except such as we believe will give satisfaction and prove worth the price paid.

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Choice Flower and Garden Seeds,

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NEW SORTS BY MAIL.

Plants of the newest and finest improved sorts, carefully packed and pre-paid by mail. My collection of Straw-berries took the first premium for the best Collection, at the great show of the Mass. Horticultural Society, in Boston, last season. I grow nearly 100 varie. ties, the most complete collection in the Country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Priced descriptive Catalogue, gratis, by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens. 25 packets Flower or Garden Seeds, \$1.00 by mail.

The Frue Cape Cod Cranberry, best sort for Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail, prepaid. \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000. Wholesale Catalogue to the Trade. Agents Wanted.

B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established 1842.

B LOOMINGTON NURSERY, F. K. PHŒNIX, Bloomington, Ill. Price list free. 4 Catalogues, 25 cts.

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STAMPED ZINC LABELS,

For Trees, Vines, &c.

PERMANENT, CONVENIENT, CHEAP. SENT POST-PAID PER MAIL AT FOLLOWING PRICES.

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100 Asserted Names, as desired, including copper wires for each,

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To Nurserymen and dealers desiring large quantities, special rates will be given. Parties desiring names for specialties, will be furnished for orders for 1000 without additional expense for atamp. We can also furnish stamps of larger size, with special designs, us may be required. These would prove of value to nurserymen and others as an advertisement. Circulars and samples free.

J. E. WOODHEAD,

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Pork Packers and Provision Dealers, Curers of the "Maryland" Brand EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS,

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AGRICULTURAL SALT,

A cheap and valuable FERTILIZER, can be had at a very low price.

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THE MARYLAND CROP CUTTER,

Manufactured by GRIFFITH & TURNER,

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Corn Sheller, for Horse and Hand Power,

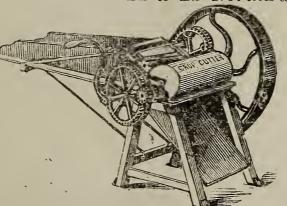
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Patent Steel and Iron Plows,

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The best Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter in the market, being more easily adjusted, and less liable to get out of order, and for strength and durability has no equal. All Cutters guaranteed. With a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements. A general assortment of Knives and Sections for Mowers and Reapers. Repairing machines at short notice, and on reasonable terms. FERTILIZERS of most approved brands; A No. 1 article of unsteamed Ground Bone, Peruvian Guano, Plaster, &c.

GRASS SEEDS.

Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Kentucky, Blue Hungarian and other grasses.

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A full and freah assortment of Garden Seeds for the year 1876. A call is solicited. GRIFFITH & TURNER, 41 & 43 N. PACA STREET, BALTIMORE.

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Presenting a large variety of beautiful **DESIGNS**IN RELIEF, commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of our nation's birth. Size 1½ inches in diameter. Send for circular, and price list to agents.

Price for the Silver, 50 cents each.

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Carries a 1/4 inch ball with accuracy fifty teet, without powder or percussion. Brass barrel, hair trigger. For sale by dealers. By mail, free for 75 cents, with permanent ammunition for target practice indoors and for sporting out of doors.

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A. A. GRAHAM, 67 Liberty Street, New York

Matthews' Garden Seed Drills and Matthews' Hand Cultivators are the most reliable, durable, popular and salable ever produced. Sold separate or combined. Send for circular. Manufactured by EVERETT & SMALL, Boston, Mass.

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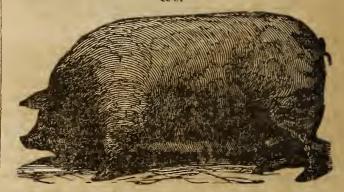
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1876. Premium Chester White, BERKSHIRE & ESSEX PIGS. FANCY POULTRY,

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WEST CHESTER, CHESTER Co., PENN.

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Seed Drills and Wheel Hoes, perfected for '76. For Sizes. They "sow like a charm," and hoe better, easier and six to tucelve times faster than the hand hoe; often saving \$100 in a season! Our NEW polished steel blade, HORSE HOE, perfected after ten years of experiment, hoes, cultivates, plows and hills admirably, and should be owned by every farmer. Circulars free, mention this paper. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Sole Manfrs., 119 S. Fourth St. Phila., Pa. We must have a Live Agent in every Towa.

Devoted to Profitable Agriculture.

Which is the application of science to practice upon the farm; to the use of principles which, intelligently used, cannot mislead; to the advocacy of accuracy and system in agricultural pursuits.

Only \$1.00 a Year. On trial three months, 25 cents.

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SCIENTIFIC FARMER, BOSTON, MASS.

R. H. HODGSON,

New London, Chester County, Pa.

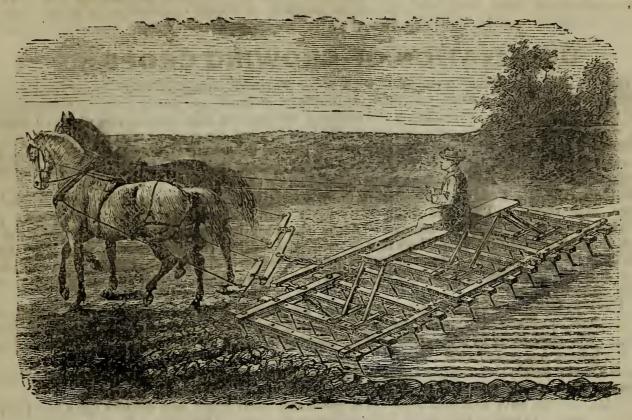
Breeder & Shipper of Chester White Hogs

Sows in Pig, and Boars fit for service. pairs not akin. I took 14 premiums on my hogs last fall. Send stampfor circular.

For HOME use and for MARKET in ROOT'S GAR-DEN MANUAL—practical, pointed and thorough—containing one-half as much matter as \$1.50 books on the subject. Gardeners throughout the country commend its practical labor-saving methods as invaluable to them. Sent for 10 cents, which will be allowed on the first order for seeds, J. B. ROOT, Seed Grower, Rockford, Illinois.

Jan-3t

Thomas Patent Smoothing Harrow



AND BROADCAST WEEDER.

With 69 Round Slanting Teeth of Cast Steel, Tempered in Oil. The Frame of carefully-selected, well-seasoned White Oak Timber, Thoroughly Painted Patented Sept. 22, 1868; Oct. 24, 1871; Jan. 16, 1872.

This implement has now been before the public more than six years, and many thousands have been manufactured and sold in all parts of the United States and Canadas, principally in the northern and western States. For the last two years since the best kind and temper of steel proper to be used has been accurately determined, not a single case of dissatisfaction has been brought to our notice, not one among our many thousand customers fails to emphatically endorse all we claim for the Harrow. Every Harrow has been sold under a warantee of satisfaction or money refunded, and

yet, for the last two years, not a single person has applied for his money to be returned.

Mr. J. J. Thomas, the inventor, (who has all his active life been an extensive nurseryman and practical farmer, and from its first appearance before the public one of the editors of the Albany "Country Gentleman," author of the "American Fruit Culturist." "Farm Machinery," &c.,) has for the past thirty years been carefully investigating the subject of improved farm implements, especially those relating to the authorization of the subject of improved farm implements, especially those relating to the authorization of the subject of improved farm implements. cially those relating to the pulverization of the soil and the cultivation of growing crops. He found that all other agricultural implements except the Harrow had been improved, but that remained the same clumsy article that it was fifty years ago, retaining the same coarse, upright teeth, clogging and gathering rubbish and doing poor work withal.

The invention of the Slanting Tooth has worked a radical change; it gives to the teeth the action

of the drawing cut, so essential to the successful working of many standard implements—the mowing machine knife, the straw cutter and hay knife, and many others illustrate this principle. The position of the shoemaker's knife in cutting hard sole leather, is almost identical with that of the tooth of the Thomas Harrow in its action upon the soil.

Slanting Teeth never clog, and as a consequence are always bright, sharp and clean, cutting the

lumps like a knife, and are always in condition to do the work required. From their position in the frame they run upon lumps, thus holding them fast until sliced into powder. Perpendicular teeth collect and become loaded with rubbish and weeds, thereby increasing their diameter, in which condition they have very little pulverizing power, the draft of the harrow at the same time being greatly increased. We claim that for Pulverization, our Harrow far exceeds any Harrow before the public both in quality of work and amount.

Compactness of Soil as well as Perfect Pulverization are equally essential to rapid and vigorous vegetation, and are accomplished by the Harrow at one and the same time, thereby saving the operation of the roller without forming a crust, which on clay soil is especially objectionable.

The slanting tooth, when pulverizing, at the same time crowds the soil downward at every point

on its surface throughout its entire length, producing the uniform compactness required, the soil being packed from the bottom upwards, and not alone on the top as with the roller.

Seeds Sown Broadcast are most effectually covered with our Harrow, as the position of the teeth tends to carry them downward into the soil and bury them, and not to bring them to the surface as with the common harrow. Peas, the most difficult of all grains to cover, are entirely and perfectly covered with the Thomas Harrow, and remain undisturbed when the Harrow is subsequently used in

surface cultivation. Pulverization and cultivation to any desired depth is easily regulated, by putting on to the Harrow the proper amount of weight. A boy may ride for the weight, and for this purpose we provide a seat, so that a lad twelve years of age may do the entire harrow work of

a large farm.

The Lightness of Draft of our Harrow enables us to increase its width, so that our Nos. 3 or 31, the sizes in general use, with nine feet spread, is capable of doing one-half more work with the same amount of power and in the same time than the common harrow, which is a great economy of

CULTIVATION OF GROWING CROPS.

In addition to the uses it has in common with other harrows as a pulverizer, from the position of its round slanting teeth, it becomes an effective broadcast cultivator of young, growing crops, passing ever them with perfect safety, thoroughly pulverizing the soil in and around the plants, breaking the crust, destroying the young and tender weeds just as they are coming into existence. As the teeth press downward upon the more strongly rooted plants, they have no tendency to tear them out.

but pass over them without injury. The young weeds, before they are an inch high, having little root, germinating near the surface, are easily destroyed by the Harrow.

Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Potatoes, &c., being more strongly rooted, remain entirely uninjured by its passage over them. This has been thoroughly and extensively tested during the past six years with the most gratifying results. From the best information we can obtain, we estimate that more than 500,000 acres have been so cultivated during the past season, with a saving in labor of fifty per cent. A lad 12 years of age can do the entire work of cultivating 75 to 100 acres of corn or cotton, until the plants are ten or twelve inches high, doing the work better than it is usually done by hand.

Wheat, Barley, Oats, and other similar crops can be harrowed several times over in the Spring, breaking the crust, pulverizing the soil among the plants, increasing the yield from five to ten bushels per acre. The testimony of hundreds of best farmers in proof of this point is positive and conclusive. See letters appended also.

Grass and Clover Seed, thoroughly harrowed in on wheat or other sown crops, always vegetate, and the loss so often experienced of their failure to grow is most effectually prevented.

In conclusion we can only add that over two thousand merchants and dealers have our Harrow on active sale, many of them selling in a single season 25, 50 to 100 each, with a growing demand

and increasing satisfaction from year to year.

Having received many letters from parties in the South desiring to know how the Harrow worked in their section of the country, on their variety of crops, and with their kind of labor, we are pleased to call attention to the following brief extracts from recent letters received from Southern farmers, planters and dealers, expressive of their experience in the use of the Harrow, which we trust will receive due consideration and we conclude fully justify us in claiming the confidence and patronage of the public.

Manufactured and Warranted by the Thomas Smoothing Harrow Company.

TESTIMONIALS.

Office of Chairman Executive Com.)
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,
STATE GRANGE OF ILL.,
Lanark, Carrol Co., Feb. 23d, 1874.

J. J. THOMAS & CO. J. J. THOMAS & CO.

In reply to yours of the 18th inst. will say, that your Harrow as a pulverizer has no equal; as a labor-saving implement it is the best of its class; in the cultivation of the corn crop it is indispensable; and no good husbandman can afford to do without it, as it is a complete weed exterminator, and at the same time leaving the ground in the best possible condition for the growing corn plants. Three years' experience and observation in the working of the Harrow has demonstrated that it has no superior if an equal in the field.

Yours truly,

Ch'n Executive Committee.

Warsaw, N. C., Sept. 3, 1874.

I used your Harrow to prepare only a portion of my cotton land, and I found that the seed on that portion came up much better and earlier than where it was not used. I did not try it on my cotton after it came up, but did try it on a few acres of corn and found it worked well. If corn was planted with the view of using the Harrow in its cultivation, I am certain it would be a great labor-saving implement. It is the best pulverizing Harrow I have ever seen, and does the work with far more ease to the team.

WM. A. FAISON.

Brownville, Tenn., Sept. 3, 1874.

Below we hand you a list of names of practical farmers, who have purchased from us and are using your Smoothing Harrow, (all of Haywood co., Tenn.)
Each and every one of them speak in the most praiseworthy terms of your Harrow, and say they would not be without it for three times its cost, and can most cheerfully recommend it to all parties who are in need of the great labor-saving machine of the age.

CAMPBELL, RAGLAND & KERR.

R. H. TAYLOR,
S. E. TAYLOR,
J. R. MANN.

Bel Air, Md., Aug. 28, 1874.

I tried the Harrow on a portion of a field of sowed corn, after it was about two inches high, and thought the Harrow was tearing it up too much, and discontinued its use, and am now sorry I did not go over the whole of it, as the part Harrowed is thicker on the ground and about four inches taller than the other. I consider it well adapted to this country, and were I unable to procure another wouldnot part with the one I have for ten times its cost.

Respectfully,

H. L. R. WOODS.

Washington, N. C., Aug. 29, 1874.

Washington, N. C., Aug. 29, 1874.

Yours of the 20th inst. is at hand. I consider the Thomas Smoothing Harrow as decidedly the best pulverizer that I have ever seen, and for harrowing in wheat, oats or any other small grain, I think it cannot be surpassed. In fact, I have never seen any other harrow which performed the work half so well. It will do good work on the roughest of sod land, where harrows made on the old plan will scarcely make an impression. I used it on corn only to a limited extent. but so far as I have tried it, it succeeded well where the corn was planted flat. I did not try it on cotton, but I believe it could be used to advantage in going over it before it is put to a stand.

Very truly yours,

R. W. WH.ARTON.

Waynesboro, Va., Sept. 2, 1874.

In answer to your favor of August 27th, I can say, after three years? trial of your Harrow, it will do all you claim for it. It is a great saving in the corn crop; a boy 10 to 12 years old can attend 75 or 80 acres alone until it is six to ten inches high, and keep it perfectly clean, and in fine tlith by starting in time and going over it broadcast with the Harrow everythree or four days, keeping the grass and weeds down; if weeds are allowed to get old and strong they will not be torn out any more than the corn. I consider it a valuable farm implement, cheap at the price—can save it in one year.

Yours truly.

PETER HANGER.

I have thoroughly tested your Harrow on the three kinds of soils of which my farm is composed—sand, gray gravel and heavy clay—and it is without parallel in my experience as a pulverizer. One of my nelghbors remarked that my land, where the Harrow had been used, looked as if it had been raked, so completely was the work done. Respectfully, J. L. WRIGHT.

Mitchellville, Prince George Co., Md., August 25th, 1874.

August 25th, 1874.)

Yours of the 10th lust., asking the result of my experience in the use of your Harrow, is at hand, and in reply I have to say that it has proven entirely satisfactory to me. I have never seen its equal for working corn while in a woung state. I harrowed my corn both ways with it until about a foot high, and the result is my field of corn is considered by every one who sees it to be the best in this neighborhood. I also used it in the preparation of land for Tobacco, and after two harrowings, the land looked as if it had been prepared for a seed bed. For putting in Turnip seed, it suits admirably. I can say without hesitation, that for the thorough pulverlzation of the soil, and its perfect preparation for the reception of seed, I have never seen any implement to compare with the Thomas Smoothing Harrow.

Respectfully, BEALE D. MULLIKIN.

BEALE D. MULLIKIN. Respectfully,

Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, 1874.

The Thomas Smoothing Harrow in the hands of the farmers of this section, has performed all you have claimed for it in your circular. Many of our farmers, after using one of them, have purchased one or more additional, thus indicating their opinion of it. Since it advent here three years ago, many persons using it for the cultivation of corn, finding that it does the work required better and to much greater economy of labor and time, have wholly discarded the common cultivators.

It will be but a short time before it will be in the hands of every intelligent, progressive farmer in this section. It cannot be praised too highly.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. BAKER.

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1874.

The Thomas Smoothing Harrow has given satisfaction wherever introduced among our farmers. Those who have used it are enthusiastic in its praise. Mr. Rob't F. Cummlngs, Sup't Experimental Farm attached to the University of East Tennessee and Agricultural College, says it is just the thing, and the most valuable implement on the farm. Others bear the same testimony.

Yours, &c., HOUGH & CO.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 26, 1874.

In reply to your favor of the 21st inst., would state that all the Harrows I have sold give the best of satisfaction. I saw Mr. Tom Catchfield, one of our best farmers, today, and he says they are the best thing he ever used, and would purchase another one soon.

Yours truly, GEO. S. RUBLE.

Franklin, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1874.

JAS. P. MOORE.

Your Harrow on young corn dispenses entirely with hoeing, if used at the right time, and it excels everything in the cultivation of Irish Potatoes, and for seeding with wheat, timothy, millet, or any of the grasses. I tried it on young cotton this season by using two sections with one horse, taking two rows at a time. It did the work well. To sum up the utility of your Harrow in a few words, can say, for pulverizing the soil for seed of all kinds and the cultivation of young, growing crops, it has no equal, and will not clog. no equal, and will not clog. Yours respectfully,

High Point, Ill., September 10th, 1874.

High Point, Ill., September 10th, 1874.

The merits of the few Harrows I sold here last summer, have established its reputation. One man bought one in the morning, tried it on rough broken hazel land; finding that it cleared itself of surface brush and pulverlzed the soll thoroughly as well, he returned before night and bought another; he now says the labor saved, added to the extra yield of corn, is more than the two Harrows cost. Another man says he cleared the cost of his in cultivating only 20 acres. Substantially the same is expressed by all I sold to in regard to the real value of the implement, some doubt if it will run deep enough on sod-land, but are soon convinced of their error on trying it on blue grass sods with which many old farms are infested. It is sure death not only to that, but to all the foul stuff with which the Harrow comes in contact. Another man harrowed in wheat on 15 acres hazel-brush land, newly broken, without hauling out any of the roots or brush. He says were he to prepare that amount of land again he would buy a Harrow for that alone.

H. STANDISH.

Mr. S. is a R. R. station agent, and has sold nearly 160

Mr. S. is a R. R. statlon agent, and has sold nearly 100 Harrows to his neighbors. In recent letters he re-affirms the above.

Farmers' Club, American Institute, N.Y.

Farmers' Club, American Institute, N.Y.

At a meeting held in March, 1871, the subject of Harrows being under consideration, the Thomas Smoothing Harrow was introduced and one of the improved form was exhibited. After a full discussion of its principles and merits, a committee was appointed by the chair, consisting of John Crane, Union N. J., F. M. Hexamer, of Relsig & Hexamer, Nurserymen, New Castle, N. Y., and Joseph B. Lyman, Agricultural Editor of the N. Y. Tribune, with instructions to thoroughly test the Harrow during all seasons of the year, upon the different kinds of soll, and in the cultivation of the various crops for which it was claimed to be adapted. The Harrow was first sent to the chairman, Mr. Crane, who soen after its receipt wrote us, stating that he found it solnd spensable on his farm, that he could not spare it a day, but would pay for another harrow to be sent Mr. J. B. Lyman the next member of the committee, which was done. Reisig & Hexamer already had the harrow in use in their nurseries, so that each member has had one constantly before him during the whole year.

At the meeting held January 9th, 1872, the committee reported, glying the year's experience of each member. The entire report is in our catalogue, but here we can only quote the conclusion, viz:

Your committee concur in the following opinion:
The peculiarities of the Thomas Harrow consist, first, in the size of teeth, and second, in their number and slope. They are small, about a half inch in diameter, and made of steed. They are very numerous, and the holes of them are bored so they have a backward slope of about 45°. When put to work on an upturned sod, these teeth do not tear or upset, but riding on the surface they work it fine by a downward cutting stroke. As the tooth is round, it will not tear up or cut small plants as wheat, corn and potatoes, if they are on a level or a little below the general level of the field. We have found it effective as a pulverizer of the surface, and it can be used to kill weeds and stir th

Royalton Center, Niagara Co., N. Y., April 4th, 1874

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I received your advertising pamphlet one year ago, read it carefully and was persuaded to get one Harrow. It came late: I was nearly done sowing when it came. I had two fields of barley about thirteen acres each; the fields were clover sod of one year, plowed in the spring; one field was seeded with clover at the time of sowing barley. When the other field was grown so that I could see the barley rows nicely, I put the harrow on it; went myself the first time around; I had not gone five rods before I thought I would take the old thing out and burn it up; then I would think how highly it was recommended to harrow barley, and went on.

Well, no matter all I thought, I told my man to drag It all up and went to town, I could not bear to stay and see it. When I got back the field looked as if it would make a good summer-fallow. I felt a good deal as the neighbors said—"Roberts, what a fool!" In about a week things looked better, but I did not drag it any more. When I came to harvest and thresh, then came the difference; the harrowed field averaging 40 bushels to the acre, while the other went only 25 bushels. I spread a field of manure, all but the outside row, by going over it each way once, better than ten men would have done it in the same time. I had a splendid piece of corn, doling nothing but harrow once a week until it was ten to fifteen inches high. You cannot recommend the Thomas Harrow too highly. It has paid for itself every day I used it, almost.

St. Louis Mo. Sept. 10. 1874

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In accordance with my promise of last year, I have this season made a thorough test of your harrow as a corn cultivator, and I cheerfully give you my experience. I planted Indian corn in a rich, quick plece of land, which was well seeded with weeds and grass. By the time the corn was up to be seen across the field, the whole surface was becoming green. I then run over the ground once with the harrow. I repeated the harrowing four times, at intervals of four or five days. At the last harrowing a stake which stood ten inches above the surface of the ground was hidden by the corn, much of it being more than a foot high. The harrowing was done by a boy and at the rate of twenty acres per day. It is now perfectly clean, will be the best piece of corn on the farm, and its cultivation cost at least one-third less than any other. And the final result of my experience is, that I shall never plant another hill of corn without giving it its entire cultivation, until ten to twelve inches high, with the "Thomas Harrow."

Yours &c.,

R. McCULLOCH. Yours &c., R. MCCULLOCH.

Tuscumbia, Alb., Aug. 29, 1874.

Your Smoothing Harrow has been thoroughly tested in the Tennessee Valley the past two years, and the general conclusion is that it has more merit in the sphere of its uses than any other farm implement ever introduced in this section of the country. Its work is pronounced effectual and thorough; it is the only Harrow made on the correct principles of pulverization, that is, getting on to the clod and pinning it down until torn to pieces by the teeth. This locality has a succession of knolls on its face, literally full of chert rock from the size of a marble to that of a brick, and larger. The Harrow passes right over them, thoroughly pulverizing and leveling the soil without injuring the teeth of the Harrow. As a surface cultivator of growing crops, it is most effectual when properly used, beginning with the first appearance of the plant above the ground, and continuing until several inches high and before it could be possibly approached by any other impeded the Harrow without weight drawn by one

above the ground, and high and before it could be possibly approached by any other implement.

I have used the Harrow without weight, drawn by one mule a half day at a time, so light is its draught, and when weighted drawn by four mules, passing right over the chert knolls with the Harrow unscathed.

For the cultivation of Cotton, the ground must be well cleared, ploughed and pulverized, and the seed put in with the Cotton Planter without a bed, (that is, planted flat). Properly worked with the Harrow, the hoeing can be entirely saved. Cotton has a long tap root that soon establishes itself well in the ground, and is not easily disturbed or uprooted, and if apparently injured soon rises again, under the influence of thorough cultivation, to a more vigorous growth.

Respectfully,

J. S. HARRINGTON.

Georgetown, D. C., Aug. 25, 1874.
Yours of 23d inst. at hand, and in reply, say my customers are more than pleased with your Smoothing Harrow, and I think I can double their sale next season.
Very respectfully, F. L. MOORE.

Wake Forest College, N. C., Aug. 29, 1874.

The "Smoothing Harrow" both in quantity and quality work, has proved itself to be all that is claimed for it. Very respectfully, W. G. SIMMONS.

Warrentown, N. C., Aug. 4, 1874.

Last spring I bought one of your Smoothing Harrows, and was so much pleased with its action on Wheat and Corn, that I was encouraged to make a bold move, and did what my neighbors said I would never do again, namely: Harrowed my Cotton when it was in its fourth and fifth leaves. This I am pretty consident was the first time your Harrow was ever used for such a purpose, and the unanimous sentiment is that it was a splendid success. One of my doubting neighbors wants one now for his wheat, and several more will want them next spring for their cotton.

Yours, very respectfully, W. H. CHEEK.

Samuel M. Price, Joseph Bosley and Dickinson Gor-such, discussing the merits of the Thomas Harrow at a meeting of the Baltimore County Agricultural Society, the proceedings of which were published in the March number of the "Baltimore American Farmer," bear val-uable testimony in its favor, for a full report of which we refer to that paper. They had used it on corn to their

entire satisfaction, dragged it across rows of drilled corn entire satisfaction, dragged it across rows of drilled corn five inches high, and were astonished that it tore none out. Used it in the spring to put in clover and timothy seed. By it potatoes could be worked with one-half the labor otherwise required. Had used it successfully in old meadows, where cattle had lain, to scatter droppings. was not so liable to catch stones as the common harrow, had done all the harrowing on 120 acres two years, and considered it good for five years more.

I have used your Harrow for preparing land for carrot, ruta-baga and garden seeds. The work was entirely satisfactory, indeed perfect. It distributes coarse and fine. manure on sod land evenly and to the best advantage. I tried it on corn planted in squares on a portion of the field where the furrows of the marker were shallow and the planting almost on the surface. I noticed it tore out a good deal, but where the furrows were deeper, and the corn was planted below the surface, it worked admirably. I am now preparing 50 acres for next spring planting to be worked with no other implements than your Smoothing Harrow and the shovel plow.

Very respectfully, CHAS. J. SALE.

Samuel V. Miller Mil.

Samuel V. Miller, Milo Center, Yates Co., N. Y., says: "I wentall over my wheat in the Spring with the Thomas Harrow, before sowing plaster and grass seed, and have no doubt it increased my crop one-fourth, my neighbors say one-half, besides fitting the ground for clover seed in the most perfect manner."

Hampton, Virginia, September 5th, 1874.

It is too useful to be spared a single day. I have harrowed young peas when several inches high. It breaks the crust and pulverizes the soil among the young plants perfectly, without injury in the least to the plants.

F. RICHARDSON.

Alexander, Genesee Co., N. Y., March 5th, 1874.

American Institute Farmer's Club:

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I had fifty acres last spring, which like nearly all the wheat in this part of the country looked very badly in the spring. I gave it a good harrowing; the effect was exceedingly satisfactory; it seemed almost immediately to start into vigorous growth, which continued during the season. From the fifty acres I harvested sixteen hundred bushels of wheat. Scarcely any of my neighbors received over ten bushels per acre. Their wheat looked as well as mine before harrowing. There can be no question whatever about the great service harrowing does wheat. I might add, in closing, that for pulverizing and all other purposes for which a harrow is used, I have never seen anything equal to the Thomas Harrow.

Yours Respectfully, BYRAM MOULTON.

Cahoka, Mo., September 8th, 1874 As a pulverizer your Harrow has no equal. As a cultivator of young corn it surpasses anything I ever tried. In regard to the work on sod, it simply cannot be beat. I think it equal to three common harrows. I would not take \$50, for mine.

IRA BEARD.

DIRECTIONS.

For successful cultivation with the Harrow, Corn should be planted about two inches beneath the surface of the ground, not upon the surface with a mound of earth piled upon it. The Horse Corn Planters used at the West do the work exactly right. Farmers not using them should be careful to plant about two inches deep.

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No. 3-3 sections, 69-1 inch ted	th, 9 feet spread,	\$25 00
No.31-3 " 69 \(\tilde{\xi} \) inch '	9 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	\$25 00
Seats, extra,		5 00

Harrows No. 3 for light sand and prairie, and No. 31 for clay and heavy soil.

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Soda Biscuit, [Stan-daud,]
Sugar Crackers,
Scotch Cake,
Sugar Jumble, Novelty,
Navy,
Novelty Snap,
Orange Snap,
Orange Drops,
President Biscuit,
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